CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on- Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER. Special Barton-on- Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 162 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,665
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES,

Bandjermasin,	Palembang
Bandoeng,	Pekalongan,
Cheribon,	Pontianak
Djember,	Semarang
Djocja.	Soeraballa
Kota Radja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tehing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatiap
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BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
15th July ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
22nd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR X ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
10th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
17th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct. ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,612
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, OREA, ALDERA, KASHGAR } Through steamers from China Australia.

MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boloogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrivzl.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th July ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st Aug. ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
5th Sept.	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
31st Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILLINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About			
15th July ..	SICILIA ..		
17th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..		
28th ,, ..	NALDERA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..		
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..		
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nagoya.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
6th July ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
7th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
12th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S.Afric

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passag a for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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AND
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Telephone No. 1239.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Saigon Varu	T. Shimasaki	2nd July	16th July
Indus Maru	Y. Takata	6th July	20th July
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	23rd July	6th August
Burma Maru	A. Kobayashi	27th July	10th August

For Frieght and passages, etc apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer,	Commander,	Tons,	Arrival,	Dep
Takacka Maru ..	B. Taviguchi	7 067	29 June	14 July.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,285	17 July	2 July
Ceylon Maru ..	B. Matsukura	4,905	17 July	30 July,
† Yotin Maru ..	..	6,735	25 July	5 Aug.
Awa Maru.. ..	Y. Nirei	6,037	24 July	12 Aug.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,845	11 Aug	26 Aug
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	..	16 Aug.	26 Aug.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

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LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ..... Rs. 2,43,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

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LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
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(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....F. 55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	,, £4,600,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA, BRASCHES.

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Ampenan	Palembang
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Cheribon	Probilinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
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Investment Bonds (with profits) issued without Medical Examinations for any period from 6 years to 50 years,—will accumulate at compound interest a fortune for you, for instance Rs. 5 paid a month will secure,

In years	Guaranteed	Profits Expected	Total Expected
10	Rs. 697-8-0	Rs. 81-9-0	Rs. 779-1-0
15	,, 1,187-8-0	,, 230-0-0	,, 1,417-8-0
20	,, 1,700-0-0	,, 568-2-0	,, 2,268-2-0
25	,, 2,280-0-0	,, 2,082-13-0	,, 4,362-13-0

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

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SUB-BRANCHES.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

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40, Churchgate Street.

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Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daiy balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum acerned amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LD

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY
SIR D. J. TATA, KT, CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, ... 11,86,84,250
PAID UP ,, ... 1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

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CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
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RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd., and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.,
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NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager,
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ld. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. Marine Under-Writers.
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General Manager.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

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Speedy settlement of claims.

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For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office

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MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJE.

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 14th July, 1922, at 2 p.m. of the following stores:—

Copper and aluminium cooking pots, tents 1. P. flies 160 lbs. and walls tin bread circular, lamp old, bolts door of sorts, choppers of sorts, stoves, axespick heads, felt old, leather old, watches, clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, canvas old, tin old, vices, locks, spoons, chairs, coir, basins, wagons of sorts, durries, barrows wheel, blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, tape old, mamooties, cordage hemp, enamel ware, web old, jhools, steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, implement Infy plates tart, pump, tools, bellows, rags old cloths, scales of sorts, wheels, boxes of sorts, buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts, knives, forks, pipe hose old, doosootic old tanks, balances spring, helves of sorts, camp kettles, machinery of sorts, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton old, lathes of difference sizes, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
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CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
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Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).
A NICE OPPORTUNITY TO PAPER MERCHANTS AND PRINTERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES OF SUPERIOR MIGNONETTE IMITATION ART PAPER.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. MANILAL T. PAREKH & Co., of Agiari Cross Lane, Abdul Rehman Street, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th July, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Byculla, the following:—

8 bales of superior Mignonette Imitation Art Paper 18 ins. by 23 ins. 32 lbs. weight per ream.

Private offers will be received.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 TONS C. P. SAGVANI TEAK ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY'S RAMAKONA AND KUKRA-KHAPA STATIONS.

By order of Mr. M. A. Gafurkhan and on account and risk of Mr. Gopaldas Tricamji Jivandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th July, 1922, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on Ramakona Station and on TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1922, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), on Kukra-Khapa Station 2,000 tons C. P. Sagvani teak.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required and delivery within 8 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1922.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD.

WANTED—A competent person to take charge of a Making up plant for making Shirts and Collars. Apply stating qualifications and terms to THE MANAGER, Mathradas Mills, DeLisle Road, Parel, Bombay.
A C13667

WANTED—Competent ACCOUNT CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13625

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A C13660

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TO LET three furnished ROOMS, E. L. Apply Mrs. M. E. MEADOWS, 2-52, Kamal Mansions, Colaba.
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OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

TO BE LET—Ground floor, size about 70' by 23', 1st floor flat size about 70' by 50' situated next to Alexandra Dock red gate. Fort Street, Frere Road, Rent now realised Rs. 1,500 per month. Apply Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., 20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.
C R4253

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

ORCHIDS and LILIUMS, Choicest Species, Reliable Seeds, Gorgeous Butterflies. G. GHOSE AND CO., Town-End, DARJEELING.
GA C13594

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Propre. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga. 5 12428

BEST selected LANGRA MANGOES Rs. 6-8 per 100; FAZLI Rs. 9; KERWA Rs. 7; MANGOES PULP first quality Rs. 1-4 per seer, 2nd Re. 1. Safe, burglar proof packing, freight charges extra. Best MANGOE GRAFTS Rs. 18 per dozen and LICHI at Rs. 12. E. LAWRENCE & Co., "Nurserymen," DARBHANGA. Tels. "Fruit Planter."
GA R4368

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort, Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated, Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
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Ja R4251B

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JA C13672

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FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 30, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

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ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental Efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive literature to THE SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
C13573

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, at a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE," College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments for the Government Diploma in Auditing proceeding. In 1922 out of 27 successful students from four affiliated colleges for the G. D. A. Examination fourteen were Davar's College men over and above three ex-student auditor and graduates who appeared privately. In all 52 affiliated college men passed in the test during the past four years of which 26 were Davar's College men besides five ex-student auditors and graduates. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4287

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE a few SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., Apply stating price per share and No. of Shares, to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P

FINANCIAL.

PREMIUM-BONDS CREDIT NATIONAL 1919-1920-1921, and all new loans from ALEX. BRAULT. 71, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Rates cheaper than advertised, when Services are compared. Send for booklet free. Beware of Mushroom Firms.
C13561

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SIX CEILING FANS "Josts", "Osler" Type D.C., 230 Volts, three blades, down rods, canopies and regulators. Price Rs. 150 each. Please apply to THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD., Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T C13663

THE only house where satisfaction is guaranteed with regards to Daily Bazar, is SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO'S, Crawford Market, Bombay. Mofussil orders for Ice, Fresh, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc. will be economically executed. Accounts opened for regular customers. Tel. "Carriers" Bombay.
T R3725

FOR SALE—Golden opportunity to Wine Merchants and Auctioneers. Messrs. V. AURELSON & Co., Wholesale Wine Merchants, desire to put in Auction or to sell their whole Port Wines stocks. Merchants and Auctioneers should send their men for inquiry with terms to:—VITHALSA BALUSA PAWAR, Ganesh Mahal, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
T R4261

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S.Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at Re. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 8

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to shareholders who have not paid their allotment monies that the dues must be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 420, Mint Street, Madras, on or before the 31st July, 1922, failing which the shares standing in their names will be forfeited to the Company.

By Order of the Board,
CALLIANJEE & SONS,
Managing Agents.
C13641

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

WANTED—(i) A PROFESSOR of ECONOMICS for the current session—July to April. Salary Rs. 300 to 500 according to qualifications;
(ii) An ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of ECONOMICS, salary Rs. 150-15-300;
(iii) An ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS, salary Rs. 150-15-300.
The applicant under (iii) should be able to teach the Theory of Function of a Real Variable.
APPLY IMMEDIATELY to the PROVICE CHANCELLOR.
C13640

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Ellichpur City Municipality.
He must have a fair knowledge of English Account and Correspondence must passed the Sub-oversers' and Sanitary Surveyor's examinations of the recognised Colleges.
Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 p.m. by an annual increment of Rs. 5, plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 7-8-0.
He will have to do both the duties of the Secretary and Sanitary Inspector.
Selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months and will be required to furnish two securities of Rs. 1,000 each.
Applications with testimonials must reach the undersigned on or before the 1st of August, 1922.
Preference will be given to those who have got previous experience of Municipal work.

P. V. DESHMUKH,
Chairman,
City Municipal Committe,
ELLICHPUR.
C13586

THE ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AHMEDABAD

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

1. To spiritualize the medical profession.
2. To Indianize the medical science.
3. To universalize primary medical education.
4. To unity and harmonize the conflicting medical system for the good of Humanity.
5. To regain India's lost position as the ancient medical teacher of the world.

A.—COLLEGE CLASSES.

Opened on 3rd July, 1922. Standard of admission study upto the Matriculation class. The course extends over 5 years, embracing the Ayurvedic, Allopathic (full L. C. P. and S. course) and the Unani systems in all their important branches. Admissions will be made only up to 25th July.

B.—DOCTORS' CLASSES.

Special 2 years' Ayurvedic course for those who have studied fully or in part, the Western system of Medicine.

C.—FREE BRAHMANIC CLASSES.

For poor Brahmin youths well-versed in Sanskrit but not knowing English.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Trips to mountains and jungles during holidays; efficient individual teaching with daily tests but without the worry of ruinous examinations; moral pathology; original research work; history of the world's medical systems, etc., etc. For the large prospectus, apply to

D. P. RAVAL,
M.A., M.R.A.S., L.C.P. & S.,
Principal
C13654

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th July, 1922, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following:—

1st—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1922.
2nd—Two Directors retire under Clause 100 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
3rd—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4th—To transact any other business that may be brought forwardo by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June, 1922, to 8th July, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1922. C13590

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO, LD

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY RECEIPT in respect of 25 shares Nos. 448238/322 of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, in the name of Mr. Vithalrai Dhirajlal, has been LOST OR MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a Duplicate Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

(Sd.) VITHALRAI DHIRAJLAL,
Bombay, 6th June, 1922.
R4288

NOTICE.

SHRI RAJNAGAR SWADESHI STORES CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Shareholders of the above Company that notices have been issued to all the Shareholders to send in their share certificates and receive the amount of first dividend, viz., Rs. 2-2-0 per share. Those Shareholders, who have not yet received the amount of their first dividend, are requested to attend at the office of the Company any time during office hours and receive the amount of their first dividend.

(Sd.) HIMATLAL BAPALAL,
Hon. Liquidator.
C13659

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's registered office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th July, 1922 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1922.
2nd To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred shares.
3rd Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves, and are eligible for re-election.
4th To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th June, 1922, to 8th July 1922, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th June, 1922. C13581

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4099

ALL-INDIA STATES' CONFERENCE.

It is proposed to hold an All-India States' Conference in Bombay in August or September next, for the purpose of considering questions affecting the subjects of Indian States throughout India. It earnestly desired that it should be attended by as many representatives as possible, of every State in India, and therefore it is hereby requested that all those who take interest in the cause of the States' subjects, should communicate on the address given below, with the Secretaries of the Provisional Committee of the Conference to make the Conference a success. The Secretaries wish particularly to be favoured with (1) the names of the prominent people in all the different States, who may be requested to join the Reception Committee, (2) the names of men who are likely to attend the Conference as delegates, (3) suggestion in regard to the subjects to be brought for discussion in the Conference, &c. More particularly they would like to receive papers, to be read at the Conference, on the public grievances of the subject of various States, so that the Conference will be able to take conjoint action on behalf of all the States. All communications should be addressed to the Secretaries, Provisional Committee, All-India States' Conference, Kibe Wara Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

N. C. KELKAR, (Poona),
S. S. METHA, (Bombay),
P. L. CHUDAGAR, (Bombay),
J. R. GHARAPURE, (Bombay),
A. V. PATVARDHAN, (Poona),
D. B. SHUKLA,
Bar-at-Law, Rajkot, Chairman.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between our client VENILAL JEKISONDAS, VIJBHUKANDAS GULABDAS and POPATLAL LILADHAR and carrying on business as piece goods merchants at Gordhan Gali Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort, under the stylo or firm of Vijbhukandas Gulabdas has been DISSOLVED as from to-day so far as concerns our client who has retired from the said partnership. All persons are warned against making payment of the debts due to the said partnership or entering into any contracts or otherwise dealing with the said partnership, without our client's consent. Any person or persons acting in contravention of this notice shall do so on his or their own responsibility and our client will not be found or be responsible for the same.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1922.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.
Attorneys for Mr. Venilal Jekisondas.
C13676

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DAYAL KHATAU THAKERSEY JADAV and SHAMJI JADAV have contracted with our client, Mr. GORDHANDAS KHETSI, for the absolute sale to him, free from all encumbrances, of all and singular the leasehold land and hereditaments particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written:—All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said premises or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise, at the expiration of the said period, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mansion Road, Carnac Bunder, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement an aggregate area of 171 square yards and six-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 63, on or towards the South by Plot No. 65, on or towards the East by Manson Road and on or towards the West by Frere Road, which said premises form Plot No. 64 laid out by the said Trustees at Carnac Bunder for a Rice Bazar, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 with messuage, tenement and buildings thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 4350 (5), Street No. 221 D.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1922.
MADHOWJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13665

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIMBAK DWARKANATH DHAIRYAVAN, of Bombay Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to me:—

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at No. 30, Darga Street, Mahim Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Mahim, Lohar Chawl, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 350 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 379, New No. 2/4132, Old Survey No. 29 and New Survey No. B/13, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2084 and Street No. 412, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Naik, on or towards the West by Mahim Lohar Chawl, on or towards the North by the property of Amiroodin bin Mahomed Hussein, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor and secondly described in the Schedule hereto, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the Vendor and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Mahim, Lohar Chawl, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280.53 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. Nil, New No. Nil, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. B/15 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5085 and Street No. 413, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Naik, on or towards the West by Mahim Lohar Chawl, on or towards the North by the property of Govind Mahadeo Mistry, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor firstly described in the Schedule hereto, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the Vendor and his tenants.

MEMON MAHOMED OOMER.
Purchaser.
R4282

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits standing in the name of HURJIWAN LAXMAN, as a member of a joint Hindu family, a Washerman, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

HIRAJI HURJIWAN, the eldest son of the said Hurjiwan Laxman and eldest Surviving Coparcener of the said joint Hindu family, a Washerman, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dady Seth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 20th day of June, 1922.
(Sd.) Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13672

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARAYANJI SHIVJI MISTRI of Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Gaothan land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and three chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ghatkoper in Thana District in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, containing by admeasurement 2434 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Municipality of Ghatcooper, Kirol, under Nos. 25, 26 and 26A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Chandulal Manilal and Tulsidas Vallabhdas and partly by the property of the widow of Frances Phillip. On or towards the West by the property of Parmanand Keshowji and his wife and formerly belonging to Rajpur Khakan and partly by Dayaldas Haridas, on or towards the North by the property of Chaturbhuj Jivandas and on or towards the South by Public Passage and which said premises are occupied by the Vendor and his tenants.

AMIN AND DESAI,
Purchasers Attorneys.
Dated this 10th day of July, 1922.
C13668

NOTICE.

Re. POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated 20th June, 1919.
VISHNU SITARAM SUKHTANKAR.
To
Bai MANJULABAI P. LAUD and Mr. PANDURANG SHAMRAO LAUD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the General Power of Attorney, dated the 20th day of June, 1919, and executed by Dr. Vishnu Sitaram Sukhtankar in favour of our client, Bai Manjulabai, wife of Pandurang Shamrao Laud, and Mr. P. S. Laud, jointly and severally has under a provision, contained in a document dated 1st May, 1922, executed by the said Vishnu Sitaram Sukhtankar for good and valuable consideration become irrevocable and the said Vishnu Sitaram Sukhtankar has no right or power whatsoever to revoke the same. The Deed of Revocation dated 30th May, 1922, and registered in the Office of the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay on 15th June, 1922, of which our clients were informed only this day and by which the said Vishnu Sitaram Sukhtankar claims to have revoked, the said Power of Attorney is therefore void and of no effect.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Attorneys for Bai Manjulabai P. Laud and Mr. P. S. Laud.
11-19, Churchgate Street,
Mongini Building, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 10th July, 1922
C13665

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 786 OF 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 20th day of February, 1922.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O, V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O, VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

AHMED SULEMAN DINATH of Bombay Mohamedon Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort. Plaintiff.

vs.

1. LACHMAN SHIVNANDAN 2. ANANTA SINGH 3. SAMPat DULARA and 4. SHIVGOPAL DEVIDAS, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort. Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed plaint in this court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered forthwith to vacate and deliver up possession of the portions of the premises referred to in the plaint in their respective use and occupation to the plaintiff that the defendants may be ordered to pay the arrears of rent and rent or compensation till vacant possession of the premises is given to the plaintiff at the rate of Rs. 174 Rs. 79-2 Rs. 132-4 and Rs. 145 per month respectively and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of August, 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st day of March, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 1st day of March, 1922.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C13679

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE OF MORTGAGED PREMISES,

situate at the junction of Charni Road and Sandhurst Road.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jugmohandas Vandravandas for himself and for and on behalf and as the father and natural guardian of Bachubhai Jugmohandas, a minor, and under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee, under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th day of February, 1921, and made between the Mortgagor as aforesaid of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, all the right, title and interest of the Mortgagor as aforesaid in the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written will be put up to sale by auction at the premises at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1922.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that land situate on the North side of Sandhurst Road, in the City and Island of Bombay and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring about 1,000 square yards, be the same a little more or less, bounded on the East by the Charni Road, on the South by the Sandhurst Road, on the West by the land of the Board proposed to be leased to Shriram and known as Plot No. 40, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7392 and by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1642, Street Nos. 181-185, and is now in the occupation of the said Jugmohandas Vandrawandas and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Office at No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1922.

PANDIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Mortgagee.
C13666

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of six Hogsheads Scotch Whiskey which was to be held on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1922, is CANCELLED.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 2ND STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, under instructions frou Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchorddas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mahomedalli Abdulji Chhagan, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Valliji Moosaji, the Mortgagor, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of October, 1919, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned valued properties.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent tenure situated at Kamatipura 2nd Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 47 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3552, and New No. 10301, Old Survey No. 3130, and New Survey No. 5902 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Shaikh Abba Shaikh Chand Gowlee, on or towards the West formerly by the house of Dawoobai Vanjaran but now by the property secondly described and on or towards the North by the Kamatipura 3rd Street and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 2nd Street and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 1148 and Street No. 175.

SECONDLY—All that piece of Government qeuit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Kamatipura Street without the Fort or Bombay containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3553, and 3554, New Nos. 10302, 10303, Old Survey Nos. 3131 and 3132 and New Survey No. 5903 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1149 and Street No. 17 and bounded as follows, on or towards the East formerly by the vacant ground of Essabhai Kadibhoy Bora but now by the property firstly described, on or towards the West by the house of Sawaji Dharmaji Satta and Karayen Dharmaji Satta on or towards the North by the 3rd Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 2nd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE, DEVJI CANJI AND WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, CENTURY TYPEWRITER, ROBERT'S CABINET, ICE BOX 10 VOLS OF HARMSWORTH BUSINESS LIBRARY, TELESCOPIC ELECTRIC HALL LAMP PLATEDWARE, BRASS AND SILVERWARE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 16th July, 1922, at Nepean Sea Road, near Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's bungalow at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards, and dining wagon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, Robert's cabinet, corner cabinet by Wimbridge, hall lamp, fancy writing tables, electric and resolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, Century typewriter, silverware, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet, ice box, palm stands, Indian carved tables, card tables, seasoned wood almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, platedware, brassware etc.

The property of an European gentleman going Home.

Catalogues will be printed and property will be open to view four days before sale.

Property of another gentleman:—

1 B. S. A. motor car 20 H P in perfect running order.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

126, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES STRAW BOARDS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. R. Head and Co., Limited, of Manchester and on account and risk of Messrs. Vithaldas and Co. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:—

25 bales straw boards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room sat No. 120 Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture such as dining tables, chairs, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, almyrahs, chest of drawers, bedsteads, writing tables, bookcases reclining sofas, tables, teapoys etc., etc., proper of European gentlemen. The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT KURLA AND LAND AT KOLI KALI, KALIAN.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2943 of 1921 (Mariambai v. Buland) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms on account and risb of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Valiji Tajbhoy.

LOT NC. III.—Land at Koli Kali. Kalian.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area A. G. D.	Assessment Rs. as. p.
2089	137	2/2	0 2 4	0 5 0
2100	137	13	0 6 4	0 14 6
2105	137	18	0 5 12	0 5 0
2106	137	19	0 3 4	0 6 0

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla Attorneys for the receiver at their office at Rutherfield Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulam Hoosein Haji Hassam Noorani and with the consent of the Bank of India Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land freehold tenure with the building standing thereon situate at Ripon Road in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 376 square yards or thereabout and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3530, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4076 (1) and bearing Street No. 263 and bounded as follows, towards the North by the property of Tyebally Jumakhan, towards the South by the property of Punja Ladha and Jagabhai Vishram, towards the East by the said Ripon Road, and towards the West by the property of Rustomji Bhicaji:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia & Co or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTC AT SANKLI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwalla Attorneys for Sirdar Haji Badloo Subrati Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction the following unmoveable property on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday the 19th July 1922.

All that Foras land or ground situate at Sankli Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 561-38/100 square yards forming a part of a large piece or parcel of land registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue along with other under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281, and 191 New 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13680, and 13803 Old Survey Nos. 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3549, 1B/3557, 3F and 4, C/3550 and part of 3589 and bounded as follows towards the East by the proposed property, towards the West by the property of Rustomji Cursetji Ghiyara, towards the North by the Plot No. 37 and towards the South by Plot No. 35 and which said property is assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. and Street No. and is more particularly delineated on the plan thereof hereto annexed and thereon surrounded by red border.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th July, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Sleb.

AUCTION SALE OF TRAWLS PARTS OF TRAWLS, OTTER BOARDS AND OTHER FISHING GEAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th July at 2-30 p.m. S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 118, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, Byculla by order of the Principal Port Officer, Burma, the following belonging to the steam trawler "William Carrick":—

Trawl Wire 2 3/4 ins., different parts of Trawls, 8 Otter Boards, Dan Anchors, Dan Lamp, Towing blocks and Seats, Bracket, Triangles, Bollard, Sheaves, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the purchase money may be required at the time of the sale; the balance being payable and goods taken delivery of within 8 days of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G I P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 65 and 66 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th and THURSDAY, the 27th instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of cases of machinery, one big iron wheel with fan attached, thread, twist, khaki cloth, case of razors, motor lamp, cases of condensed milk, aromatic sticks, catachun, carved wood furniture healds (weaving), one bale coloured papers, baizecloth, shoes, English and Indian medicines, trunks and boxes, and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

"THE CRISIS"

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

The World's Foremost Magicians and Illusionists

CHEFALO

AND

PALERMO

after a most successful tour

IN

MARVELLOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF ORIENTAL AND MODERN MAGIC

INTRODUCING

CRYSTAL GAZING EXTRAORDINARY

ADDIE LEIGH

The Popular Musical Comedy Star

IN

BITS IS from her Extensive Repertoire.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ANITA STEWART

IN

"THE FIGHTING SHEPERDESS"

July 22nd "THE KID"
July 22nd "THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID".

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

NICK WINTER

in

"The Drama of the Alhambra."

THE LAST 4 PARTS.

IMPERIAL

The last chance for the patrons to see the most powerful story of Romance for one week only.

THE RAJA BHARTRAHARI

In 7 Powerful Reels.

Produced by: NATIONAL FILM Co.
Directed & Photographed by: PATANKER
Written by: M. G. DAVE.

Daily, 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. p m.

Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15. p.m.

Prices as Usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE "STAR"

presents

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

A SUPERB "GERMAN" PICTURE

"The Mysteries of the Circus Barre"

A Most sensational screen story of circus life—Fine Artistic Feats

Beautiful German "Butterfly" Dances

Superb Staging—Settings—etc. etc.

Mind! It is GERMAN!

Miss it, and you will miss something splendid!

Times and Rates as usual.

NEXT WEEK!

Our Serial Sensation of the Season

"The Evil Eye"

A swift moving serial of countless surprises and something smart, besides !!!

Wait and Watch???

"STAR" CINEMA,

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

Globe Cinema

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.

FOUR PERFORMANCES DAILY

5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MATINEES

SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.

at 3-30 p. m.

TO-DAY

ANN LITTLE

QUEEN OF SERIALS

IN

"THE BLUE FOX"

ARROW BEN WILSON PRODUCTION.

THE MOST DARING AND STUPENDOUS SERIAL OF THE YEAR

THRILLS MYSTERY SURPRISES SUSPENSE.

TO-DAY

FIRST THREE EPISODES

I. A MESSAGE OF HATE
II. A MENACE FROM THE SKIES
III. A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER

PATHE PICTORIAL and HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY

Globe Cinema

Taxis supplied upon request being made at Box office, prior to Performance.

PROVED !!!

Decidedly the best and most magnificent spectacle ever placed on the screen

RATNAVALI

OR

THE SEA NYMPH OF CEYLON

Adapted from the immortal story of Shri Harsha, the Poet King of Kashmir.

Produced by Star Films Ld.

DON'T WORRY! If you have missed to see it during the first week

HERE IS A CHANCE FOR YOU! Visit any time during this second week.

Cinema Majestic

either at 5-15, 7, 8-45 or 10-30.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE

will stage at

Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, BOMBAY

on

Wednesday 12th July 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MANAPMAN

Saturday 15th July 1922 at 8-30 p,m. (S.T.)

and

Sunday 16th July 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

SATTECHE GULAM

Proprietors

N.B.—No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed for this play.

REAL BARGAIN

IN BEST

THERMOS

½ litre @ Rs. 3
¾ litre @ Rs. 4
1 litre @ Rs. 5

Available only for 2 weeks more during the Grand Monsoon Sale of

Sri Krishna Stores Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

INVEST IN THE

Government of India

LOAN

6 per cent,

Income-Tax FREE.

FIVE and TEN YEAR BONDS

OVER FIFTEEN CRORES were subscribed in the first TWO DAYS.

Details from any Bank, Treasury, Sub-treasury or Post Office transacting savings bank business; or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Custom House, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 10.

S.S. St. Stephens, Hughes, Bassein.
S.S. Bandra, Fitzherbert, Busrah.
S.S. Umzumbi, Keen, Port Natal.
S.S. Levanzo, Prospero, Genoa.
S.S. Jalatarang, Lawson, Tuticorin.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S.S. Tregonell, Strike, Antwerp via Karachi.

The following vessels began to land yesterday steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.

——— Indus Maru for Kobe.

S.S. St. Stephens:—The steamer St. Stephens, 2,781 tons, Captain D. H. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain D. C. Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Umzumbi:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Umzumbi, 3,399 tons, Captain R. E. Keen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Natal, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Levanzo:—The M. Italiana Company's steamer Levanzo, 3,879 tons, Captain M. Prospera, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Jalatarang:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Jalatarang, 1,463 tons, Captain A. E. Lawson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tregonell:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Tregonell, 3,178 tons, Captain T. Strike, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general a same bottom cargo.

EXPORT.

July 10.

Steamer Mantua for London:—4 bundles skins, E. Agayaff and Co.; 7 bundles skins, H. B. Ramji; 31 bundles skins, H. A. Animoff; 6 bales skins, K. Esmail; 61 bales hides and skins, R. Alimahomed; 6 bundles woollen carpets, M. S. Kafur; 75 cwt. casein, The Napier Dai; 100 cwt. dear horns, J. M. Rahimtalla; 8 bales sheep skins, H. Nurmohamad, Marseilles:—11 bundles lamb spins, M. Sed Mahamad & Co.

Steamer Tregonnell for Antwerp:—19 bales cotton, P. H. Vaza; 6 cwt. coffee, J. Mular.

Steamer Warora for Colombo:—420 bales cotton, Tulakchand Shap.

Steamer Trecarrell for Antwerp:—1,250 tons, mangenese ore, King King & Co.

Steamer Ruth Keyser for Hamberg:—12 cwt. gum., E. Koonarji and Co.

Steamer Sicilia for Hongkong:—36 cwt. shar fins, Adharji & Co.; 1 cwt. fish maws, Adharji & Co.

Steamer Moora for Liverpool:—650 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.; 2 bales wool, H. Ramgopal; 103 bales wool, C. Changammal; 102 bales wool, R. S. Amrutmal; 82 bales wool, Gunamlal & Co.; 39 bales wool, R. Pipchand & Co.; 30 bales wool, R. Balabdas & Co.; 6 bales wool, N. Girdharlal; 16 bales wool, C. Ganeshandas; 150 bales wool, V. Oomarsey; 6 bales wool, D. Kondanmal; 100 bales wool, M. Nissim; 50 bales cotton, P. H. Vasa; 50 bales cotton, H. Jagmohandas; 100 bales wool raw, D. Herbam.

Steamer Tokakamaru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; Osaka:—100 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha; Yokahama:—100 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

Steamer indus Maru for Kobe:—991 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,200 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Yuasa C. Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. Bamanji; 300 bales cotton, Currimbhoy & Co.; Yokkaichi:—2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; Osaka:—300 bales cofitton, Ozu Burin & Co.; Nogasaki:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORT.

Steamer Koroa from Durban. Agents:—M. M. and Co.:—24 cases cheese; 1 parcel cheese; 1 case starch; 1 bundle books; 1 box dried fruits; 100 cases ghee; 100 cases cotton thread; 1,745 bales cotton thread; 2,000 bags magodi soda; 1,000 packets magodi soda; 163 bags migo beans; 70 bags juje beans; 20 bags nopupa seeds; 1 packet lion skins; 85 bags shells; 16 packages mattings; 543 bundles barree leaves; and 2,035 bags cloves.

Steamer Gulpara from Rangoon. Agents:—M. M. & Co.:—44,631 bags rice; 1 case ginger preserved; 49 pieces jingal wood squares; 2,483 pieces jingal wood scantlings, 2,650 bundles jingai wood 1,571 bundles jingal bundles jingai wood scanttings; 1,571 bundles jingai wood scanttings; 1,571 bundles jingal sleepers; 415 pieces teak squares; 179 bundles post planks; 143 pieces post planks; 13,356 pieces teak scantlings.

O. S. K.'s steamer Ganges Maru from Japan sailed from Singapore on the 9th inst. and is expected to arrive Bombay on 23rd July.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 8th.

Total In Sight	10,488,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	388,000
East Indian ,, ,,	143,000
American ,, ,,	2,423, 00
Other ,, ,,	315,000
Total Sales	45,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	—
,, Export	—
East Indian Export	—
,, ,, Stock	24,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,200
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	2,000
,, ,, Speculation	—
American Afloat	94,000
East Indian Afloat	7,000
Total Afloat	168,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York July	22 48
,, ,, ,, Oct.	22 45
,, ,, ,, Dec.	22 25
,, ,, ,, Jan.	21 97
,, ,, ,, Mar.	21 83
Spot Cotton at New York	22 75
,, ,, at New Orleans	22 80
Futures at New Orleans July	22 37
,, at New Orleans Oct.	21 97
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 5/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	71 1/2

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 8th.

Rentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/4
,, ,, 2 months hence	36 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—India & China bought steady	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/4
,, 7 day Market loans	2
Discount, Bank of England Rates p/c. since 15th July. 1923.	3 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 8th.

WHEAT.

Roza Santa Fe 54 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	—
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	50/6
Australian 52 lbs. July Aug Sellers	50
Karachi Barely JulySellers	53
Tone :—Dull	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£17 7/8
Hongkong	£115
National	£44 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£13 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. Quoted	£18 1/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£17 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£22 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—Quiet.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton July-Aug. Paid	£9 1/4
Toria Rapeseed —July-Aug, Quoted	£18 3 4
Linseed, Argentine July-Aug. Sellers	£19 1/2
Tone :—Firmly held,	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£63 1 16
Copper Braziers	£83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£15 5, 8

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL GAZETTE AND INVESTORS' GUIDE

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£89 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£89 1/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£99 7/8
Consols 2 1/2%	57 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	67 1/4
7% Indian Loan	£116 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept,	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	7 5/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	22
Tone :—Easier	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	17, 6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/1 1/2
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 10.

To-day Reuter reported 23 points lower in New Nork futures. This decline is probably due to the unfavourable financial position of Germany and the rapid decline in the value of the marks. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 548 and advanced to Rs. 553½ on Offices buying. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 553. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 553. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 555 and closed at Rs. 561 on Bull operators buying. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 478 and steadily went upto Rs. 484½ remaining Rs. 483 at 4 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 492½ and advanced till Rs. 495. From this level it dropped to Rs. 492½ on selling by Offices and after fluctuating remained Rs. 494 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 405 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday last.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, July 10th:

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.	561
Fully Good Bengal	July	414
Fine Oomra	July	485
,, ,,	Sept.	495
Southerns	July/Augt.	537

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August	553
Fully Good Bengal	July	408
Fine Oomra's	July	484
,, ,,	Sept.	494
Southerns	July/Augt.	530

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10th.

Description. Super Fine F Good Good fine					
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	—	—	430	410	390
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	505	454	469	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	544	524	509	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	529	509	494	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	563	553	543
Southerns	—	—	—	540	530

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 8th July 1922.

Cotton	3697 Bales.
Wheat	5166 Cowt.
Linseed	6881 ,,
Rape, etc.	738 ,,
Gingellyseed	535 ,,
Poppyseed	103 ,,
Groundnute	747 ,,
Castorseed	2702 ,,
Rice	1445 ,,
Myrabollams	518 ,,
Cottonseed	2568 ,,
Mowraseed	276 ,,
Gram	1401 ,,
Juwar	741 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	275 ,,
Bajra	858 ,,
oal	652 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10th:

	Market Rates.
Bank Teledraphic	1-3 5/8
Bank Demand	1-3 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 7/8
Tos Demand	350
American Dollars	348
Honkong Dollars	204
Shanghai	276
Japan	164
Singapose	179 1/2

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, June 9th.—6 p. m

The folloing are to-day's closing rates so issued by the Bombay Grain Meschants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivered. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		66	0	0	9	2	0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30		60	0	0	9	2	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		62	0	0	9	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore		12	8	0	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold		14	10	0	15	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin		13	12	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15		85	0	0	17	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		82	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		78	0	0	....		
Teelseed Black		73	0	0	....		
Poppyseed, White		13	12	0	14	12	0
Groundnuts		73	0	0	....		
Mowraseed		7	12	0	8	0	0
Barley		44	0	0	....		
Castorseed		61	0	0	12	10	0
Cotton Seeds Ready		38	4	0	5	10	0
Forward					Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May					—	—	
Wheat June-July					....		
Wheat Aug--Sept		9	12	0	....		
Wheat Oct. Nov.					....		
Linseed May		15	13	6	....		
Linseed Sept		16	1	0	—		
Linseed Dec.					—		
Rapeseed April-May					....		
Rapseed June-July					—		
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.					—		
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.					....		
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.					....		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

BOMBAY, July 10.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/15/6.
Bars Gold forward 26/15/6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27/1.
Bars Silver ready 94/5.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 94/4.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 94/8.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 9/16.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 7/8.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 11/16.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange Quite Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 360.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 380.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 370.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 165.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 160.
On Honkkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 204.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 276.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 179½.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 348.
London Gold ready sh. 93.
London Silver ready d. 36-4.
London Silver forward d. 36-2.
Tone of Silver Quite China and India bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $. 4.44 5/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 56.10.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.30.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 58.90.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 99.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 2400.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The day has passed extremely quietly in all sections. Howrahs opened week on news of an easier hessian market and heavy selling was in evidence until late in the afternoon. Before the close there was rally and the tone improved appreciately. Other jute shares were quiet with enquiry limited to a few small parcels and prices went in favour of buyers. Cottons continued dispressed. Kesorams changed hands at 13-8 and Bengal Nagpur at 435. There was no keen enquiry in coal group and idle conditions again prevailed. Miscellaneous stocks were neglected, the only interest shown by buyers being in Marshalls, Madan Theatres and Titaghur paper. The Imperial Banks were inclined to be easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

The Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 57-8, 5½ per cent. war bonds (1928) 100-8.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1412 and (contributary) 357, Karnani Industrial Bank 7-12 s. l.

Railways:—Chaparmuk Silghat Railway 55.

Cotton:—Bowreah 880, Bengal Nagpore 425, Dunbar 418 and (pref) 200, Kesoram 13-8, Mohini Mills 5-8.

Jute:—Anglo-India 392 s.l., Benjamin 5-2, discount, Birla 7, Century 9 x.d., Clive 41, Empire 62 s.l., Gourepore 621-8 s.l., Howrah 48-8, Kanknarrah 486 s.l., Kinnison 905, Megna 39 s.l., Northbrook 60, Nuddea 61, Orient 180, Reliance 48-4, Standard 410 s.l., Union 513 s.l., Waverly 11-14.

Coal:—Burrakur 36-4, East Indian 34, Ghusick and Muslia 25-4 x.d., Gopalichuck 17, Jainty Central 16-8, Katras Jherriah 116, New Beerbhoom 34-12 Samla Kendra 16, Searsole 13-12, Talcher 9-6.

Miscellaneous:—Reliance Firebricks 18, Indian Iron and Steel 56, Kumardhubi Engineering 6, Marshalls 7-12 s.l., B. I. Corporation (def.) 17 s.l. B. I. Tobacco 1-12, Madan Theatres 7-8, Premier Soap 11-6 Titaghur Paper 12-3, Eastern Cachar Tea 75, Ledo Tea 100, Sapel Tea 8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

KARACHI IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 10.

The Port Intelligence for the week ending July 7 says:—Imports were 9,377 tons, exporte 12,658 tons, making total of 22,035 tons, the average of 7.3 berths were occupied against 6.7 in the previous week, but there was a decrease in the tonnage handled.

It is anticipated that Major Blake, the airman who is attempting to fly round the world, will arrive in a week or ten day Arrangement for his reception, it is understood, are being made. From Karachi he will fly to Nasirabad, Delhi, Allahabad, Gaya, Calcutta, then on to Rangoon. (A.P.)

BOMBAY'S NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the speech delivered by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas at the opening ceremony of the New Bazaar, and reported in the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 9th instant, I find Mr. Dwarkadas saying that there is room in this city for opening several Share Bazaars. There is certainly room for opening also several Cotton, Linseed and Wheat Exchanges, but why there is only one Exchange for each is that another has so far not been considered necessary and that the old ones have been working not unsatisfactorily.

Mr. Dwarkadas puts a question to his audience and answers it himself thus:—"Were they dissatisfied with the Old Bazaar?" "Not at all." I wish some one there would have had the moral courage to give the correct answer. It is a patent fact that Mr. Dwarkadas and all his hearers and many more outside the hall have been dissatisfied with the working of the Old Bazaar, and as all attempts made in and outside the Press failed to bring the Board to their sense of duty, fairness and justice, a New Bazaar has had to be set up. The promoters in their innocence have to realise the disservice they have done to the city by this step, which is bound to increase the evils of gambling and bring disaster to many homes.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce through its worthy president, Mr. Purshotumdas Dwarkadas, must needs take up the matter and if the Board of Directors still remain autocratic Government intervention may be necessary, as once for all the old Bazaar must be conducted on proper lines in keeping with the good name of this city as *Urbs prima in Indis*.

The New Bazaar must, therefore, be closed at once before it develops any evil.—Yours, etc.,

A. C. NELDON.

Pedder Road, Buly 9.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry to have set a stiff examination paper, as Mr. Patel elects to regard my letter of several queries. Perhaps it recalls to his memory the younger days when he sat down for an examination. As I am not a broker, nor in any manner connected with either the Bull or the Bear dealers, I have no axe to grind, though actuated by a wish to be fair and impartial with all interests. The principal consideration which weighs with me is the interest of the investing and the commercial public, and the commercial morality and sanctity of the contracts entered into wih their clients by the brokers of the Old Exchange.

It is, however, some satisfaction to find that Mr. Patel does impeach the Board, but the impeachment is soft like jelly and of a milk and water type. No one has any desire or wish to be unnecessarily harsh in his criticism against the action of the Directors; no one likes to make any uncharitable remarks against them, because of the nature of the most delicate and intricate situation in which the Board is placed. Nay, one is willing and ready to admit, that is has given some deference to public opinion, and Bull sentiment, profiting by the lessons of their previous unwarranted deliberations and decisions. What I mean is their last decision of temporary suspension of *budlee* in Kohinoor, Currim, and David shares. It is a fact all-round admitted that reolutions have invariably been drafted against the Bulls, and in favour of the Bears. The Kohinoor shares furnish a marked case of unfairness and injustice against Bull dealers and investors, who are cruelly subjected to pay a tax of over one hundred rupees for each share to the favoured *mandivallahs*. This fact Mr. Patel with all his good will and charity in favour of the Directors, cannot ignore or pass over in significant silence. His optimisum, for the welfare and prestige of the exchange and its past record of coming out of stress and strife of momentary crisis, are quite welcome to him. But there are many who hold the opposite view and fear that the exchange is drifting into dangerous and stormy waterways, which must do great harm to it. The amount of grumbling, dissatisfaction and antagonism are gone to such length, that efforts are made to revive the new exchange once more, and it is quite on the cards that it will be opened on the 8th of the current month. Your paper has over and over again hinted and advised both sides should wisely follow the course of give and take and thus overcome the break created. Unless the two parties make up their differences and come to a compromise, there are few chances of the old exchange enjoying its past fame and glory, or the confidence and esteem of the public investor and commercial men as it has done in its long past career.—Yours, etc.

IMPARTIALITY.

July 6.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay. Mean time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	8	m 11 13	38 6	8	m 4 17	15 10
		11 53	36 3		5 22a	18 10
S	9	m 0 0a	38 9	9	m 5 8	15 9
		11 40a	36 5		6 0a	18 6
M	10	m 0 35a	38 9	10	m 5 44	15 11
					6 36a	18 3
Tu.	11	m 0 10	36 4	11	m 6 17	16 3
		1 a	38		10a	18 6
W	12	m 1 6	36 2	12	m 6 47	16 7
		13 8a	38 2		7 18a	18 3
Th.	13	m 1 18	36 12	13	m 7 17	17 1
		2 0a	37 8		8 12	18 4
F.	14	m 10 38	38 0	14	m 8 41	16 0
		10 15a	36 0		4 38a	19 4

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

Storm from Bay has moved to neighbourhood of Benares. It has given heavy rain in southeast of United Provinces. It will probably disappear during the day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, west coast of Peninsula and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Rajputana, Central India west Mysore, Southeast Madras Deccan. A few falls occured in east Punjab, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and north Madras coast. Chief amounts are:—Moulmein Bassein, Kyakpyu one inch, Rangoon one and a half, Myitkyina two, Bhamo one, Cherrapunji six, Sagar one and half, Jessore, Mymensingh one, Daltonganj two, Patna one, Benares five, Allahabad three, Nowgong, Sutna, Pachmarhi one, Marmagoa one and a half, Karwar and Cochin two, Mangalore, Trivandrum three, Calicut four and Mercara five.

Forecast:—Extension in United Provinces.

METFOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 7th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches		29.617
Temperature of Air	Degrees		82.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,		76.5
Dew Point	,,		77.2
Relative humidity of Air			0.849
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)			7.0
Maximum temperature of Air	Degrees		86.0
Minimum ,, do do	,,		78.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			WW.S.W.
Movement of Wind do	miles.		269
Fall of Rain	inches		0 17
Total fall during month	,,		8 09
Do. do. year	,,		34 72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th July			2 5

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY 1922:

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire				0	0	
Do. 8th	91.7	86.9	76	0	0	—0.07
Jask	96.1	88.2	85	0	0	—0.14
Muskat	96.8	86.1		0	1	—1.15
Do. 6th	..	..	75	1.46	2	—2.65
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.8	83.6	54	2.18	6	—0.98
Rawalpindi	101.9	81.1	46	2.17	7	—0.77
Lahore	95.6	76.8	57	6.17	9	—0.37
Hissar	100.7	80 0	67	3.50	5	—3.41
Ambala	98.6	80.1	66	4.28	7	—1.46
Delhi	101.6	81.6	65	4.04	6	—0 92
UNITED PROVINCES—			69			
Agra	103.2	84.6		7.01	14	—4.33
Mainpuri	99.9	81.4	76	2.89	8	+2.19
Jhansi	100.1	80.1	77	0	1	—1.99
Cawnpore	93.5	79.8	81	0.03	1	—0.42
Allahabad	97.9	77.4	65	2.21	1	—1.43
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA—			79			
Deesalmer	110.1	87.6		0.87	3.50	—2.08
Karachi	92.7	83.8	69	..	4.37	—1.19
Ajmer	101.8	82.4	66	..	3.68	—1.45
Jaipur	101.8	84.6	55	..	3.62	—7.58
Kotah	103.6	84.1	95	..	1.01	+2.41
Mount Abu	88.0	68.4	62	..	3.92	—0.59
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—			77			
West—						
Abad	96 6	74.7	85	..	2.14	—2 68
Dwarka	90.5	83.1	77	..	2.44	—5.09
Veraval	86.3	80.2	79	0.88	4 51	—2.40
Maliod	97.8	71.3	82	..	17.07	+3.37
Dhrangadra Fmn	93.6	79.6	83	..	6.43	—1.83
Surat	88.5	76 5	97	..	1.48	—3.13
Ahmedabad	99.8	79.8	76	..	6.45	+0 32
Deesa	103.5	82.8	82	1.04	1.48	+0.80
Neemuch	95.7	72 8	63	0.96	10.60	+3.39
Indore	88.5	73.1	84	..	9.24	+0 07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.8	74.7	89	..	9.40	+0.43
Bangor	88.3	75.6	78	..	9.76	—3.37
Hoshangabad	88.3	75.4	78	..	9.45	—0.43
Khandwa	..	75.7	82	..	8.46	+0 98
Akola	92.0	76.8	76	0.14	7.31	—4.48
Amraoti	87.2	76.6	92	0.12	9.88	—1.80
Nagpur	86.1	76.3	89	0.72	8.82	—1.07
Chanda	88.1	76.4	88	0.72	8.86	+7 32
Raipur	86.8	74.9	87	0.31	55.17	+14.90
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	78.4	69	..	55.78	+9.67
Ratnagiri	84.6	76.5	74	..	58.61	+5.01
Marmugoa	83.1	75.9	72	0.10	49.60	+1.80
Karwar	84.8		86	0.08	..	+0.84
DECCAN DAGGAR AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.2	74.8	78	..	?	—1.56
Ahmednagar	90.0	73.8	77	0.45	6.48	+2 47
Poona	88.6	71.4	85	..	5.76	—0.81
Sholapur	86.7	70.4	86	0.20	8.19	—0.46
Bijapur	89.8	74.3	1	0.30	8.17	+4.16
Belgaum	76.3	71.1	91	1.00	1.47	+0.99
Aurangabad	87.0	66.7	96	1.75	11.85	—2 71
Hisamabad (Indor)	89 6	70.0	91	1.01	9.32	+3 49
Hyderabad	87.5	74.1	88	1.20	8.88	+11.98
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.9	73.1	96	2.05	77.16	+5 18
Calicut	77.8	75.1	94	0.36	86.64	2.58
Cochin	80.1	75.8	76	..	91.19	—2.05
Colombo	84.6	72.1	85	0.01	3.89	—1.20
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mercara	97.8	74.1	85	0.38	0.94	—2.04
Bellary	95.1	78.2	74	..	2.13	—0.41
Cuddapah	98.8	75.1	58	..	2.53	—.86
Madras	89.1	79.1	68	..	3.49	+ .09
Bangalore	87.6	80.0	79	..	1.73	—1.25
Coimbatore	88.2	80 9	80	..	3.01	+0.10
Trichinopoly	87.9	79.8	69	..	1.97	—1.15
Kodaikanal	69.8	58.8	49	..	1.17	+0 28

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Delhi and Hissar and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi. Day temperature was above normal at Delhi and Hissar but below it at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports a heavy fall of 2.55 in. of rain and Cawnpore had 0.38 in. Skies are heavily clouded at these stations and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad and in defect at Jhansi. Day temperature was above normal at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner and Jodhpur report 0.22 in. and 0.11 in. of rain respectively. Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.85 in. of rain while Veraval had a light fall of 0.11 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in north Gujarat and at Rajkot, Bhuj and Neemuch day temperature was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Jubbulpore reports 0.11 in Saugor 0.33 in. Hoshangabad 0.37 in. Nagpur 0.23 in. and Chanda 0.40 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Saugor humidity is in slight excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—All stations report rain. Bombay received 0.16 in Ratnagiri 0.37 in. Mormugao 1.38 in. and Karwar 2.38 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum and Hyderabad report 0.18 in. and 0.74 in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and at Bijapur humidity is in slight defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains strong in Malabar and there has been some increase of rain in the south Konkan. Rain has somewhat deceased in the Central Provinces but has been nearly general and fairly heavy in the east United Provinces probably under the influence of the reported storm from the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the east United Provinces and local in the Central Provinces, Central India West, north-west Rajputana, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Kathiawar. On the west coast rainfall exceeded two inches at stations between Trivandrum and Karwar, Calicut reporting a heavy fall of 4.15 in. Outside this area a heavy fall of 2.55 in. at Allahabad is the only one which exceeded an inch. The sea is rough on the Malabar coast. Day temperature was higher than usual in Rajputana and the adjecent districts.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely into the west United Provinces and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th July 1922.

The storm from the Bay has advanced in north-westerly direction and lies over Chota-Nagpur this morning. It will probably continue to move in the same direction and reach the west of the United Provinces during the day. It has given locally heavy rain in Orissa and Chota-Nagpur. Local rain has occurred along the north-west frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India West, the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Burma, east United Provinces, the south-east Punjab Hills, northeast Baluchistan, west Rajputana, Central India east, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in the west United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Provinces, east Rajputana, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy, Akyab one inch; Bhamo one and a half; Myitkyina two; Sibsagar, Cherrapunji, Calcutta, Berhampore, Dinajpur one; Darjeeling two; Jalpaiguri, False-Point two and a half; Balasore six; Sambalpur, Daltonganj three; Chaibasa, Ranchi, one and a half; Hazaribagh two; Darbhanga one; Simla one and a half; Fort Sandaman a half; Udaipur three quarters; Satna, Seoni two; and Mercara four.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Elphinstone Circle, 5 p.m.
14th anniversary celebration of the Seva Sadan Society, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 p.m., Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah to preside.
Jubbulpore Portland Cement C., Ld., ord. General Meeting, Elphinston Circle, 5-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.

1st meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana mud sports, 5-30 p.m. (Weather permitting).

THURSDAY, July 13.

The Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	10
Poona Express	22	45	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	"	22	0
Madras Express.. ..	20	15	8	39

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
Bombay-Peshawar ..	11	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Khaiwar Express ..	7	45	20	40
Fast Passenger.. ..	20	30	7	5

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

AKHILA KARNATAK SANGHA.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of this Sangha will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. at the residence Mr. H. B. Gumaste, (opp. The Majestic Cinema), Girgaum.

GIRGAUM WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the "D" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MANDVI LADIES' KHADI PROCESSION.

A Khadi procession of ladies of Mandvi of Ward has been organised by Mandvi District Congress Committee to-day (Tuesday) at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.). The procession will pass through the principal streets of Mandvi Ward, hawking Khadi, enrolling members for the Congress and collecting Tilak Swaraj Fund. All ladies are requested to be present in time in the Hall of Swaraj Subha, Central Bank building, Masjid Bunder Road.

All the volunteer corps of Mandvi Ward are requested to be present at 1 p.m. (S. T.).

CORONER'S COURT.

GIRL KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR.

At the Coroner's Court the Coroner held an inquest on Monday morning touching the death of one Rangoobai aged twelve years, daughter of a tea shop-keeper in Suklaji Street, who was running across the street to go to a shop opposite at 11-30 a.m. on the 9th instant, when she was knocked down by a taxi-car driven by one Eliat Hoosein Fida Hoosein. She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries.

It transpired from evidence that the car was on its proper side was going at a moderate speed and that and the horn was sounded. The driver sounded the horn when he was three paces from the girl who stopped at first and then ran again. The right hand mud-guard struck her and she fell. It was alleged that the driver stopped the car at once.

After the evidence had been recorded the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Mr. Naorowji Edulji, an engine-driver in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was driving a local train from Bandra to Bombay on the 5th instant, when between Matunga and Dadar stations he noticed a Mahomedan crossing the line, about 12 yards in front of him. He whistled and tried to stop the train but before he could do so the man was knocked down. The driver got down and finding the man injured on the head and unconscious, put him into the brake and was bringing to Bombay when he died before reaching Grant Road station. His body was removed to the morgue and information circulated, but no one could identify him.

CHILD RUN OUR BY BULLOCK-CART.

On the evening of the 9th instant at about 6 o'clock, five bullocks were being taken in procession in connection with some ceremony on Ghorepdeo Road, when one of the bullocks seeing a crowd of mill operatives that was rushing out of a mill, took fright and got loose. The mill men began to run and in the confusion a girl named Shantibai, aged five years, was knocked down close to a labour cart that was standing on the road to allow the crowd to pass. Just as the girl fell, the cart unfortunately moved and a wheel struck the girl on the head. She was immediately picked up and removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Wanted Energetic Volunteers
IN LARGE NUMBERS AT ONCE
TO CARRY ON INTENSIVE
Khaddar Propaganda
IN
GIRGAUM WARD.
APPLY TO
Girgaum District
Cong ess Committee's Office,
NEW BHATWADI, GORDHAN MANSION,
GIRGAUM.

"VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the course of the statement submitted by him to the Government of Bombay in regard to the award of compensation to those who have suffered losses to their properties during the recent disturbances in November last says, "on behalf of many applicants for exemption it was argued before me that neither they nor their tenants took any part in the disturbances, so they could not be made to pay the general tax in respect of the compensation". He observes "a little closer consideration will expose the fallacy of their reasons". He, therefore, argues "Citizens including landlords, who are a more influential portion of them should *do their best not only to put down the disturbances* but should also act in such manner *prior to the disturbances* as to *make them impossible* and they have to pay for failure to do so". He is of opinion that "those who encouraged propaganda of pernicious doctrines by speech or writing for considerable time before the disturbances were, if anything, more to be blamed than those who actually took part in the disturbances". Those also of every community in the city who simply looked on but made no efforts to counteract the dishonest agitation are also to be blamed." (Italics mine).

The reasoning involved in the above quotation is really strange. It seems the learned Magistrate fails to realise what would have been the plight of even the most influential, let alone the average ones, among the citizens, had they attempted to put down the disturbances. They themselves being unarmed and defenceless would perhaps have been the victims of the mad and blind fury of the mob. Then besides this halo of 'martyrdom and heroism' round their head, they would have got themselves entangled as members of an unlawful assembly, as was the fate of others who went out as peacemakers to quell the disturbances.

The suggestion that they "should also act in such manner *prior to the disturbances* as to make them impossible", presupposes the assumption that they must have been aware beforehand of the imminence of a trouble. What ground was there for supposing such a contingency? They may not have been so foresighted as to scent or suspect a disturbance. Should this lack of foresight which was responsible for their 'failure' to put down disturbances be penalized by making them 'pay' for it. But supposing there was an imminent danger of a disturbance, what were the guardians of law and order, whose primary duty is the preservation of order, doing?

There are two sections in the country, who hold contrary views with respect to the reception to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. The Pro-Receptionists were not prepared for the eventuality of a disturbance. There were many among them who by their writings in the Press had opposed the campaign of non-cooperation as well as the agitation against the Reception. Yet these people are not exempted from the indemnity although they did their best in opposing the "mischievous" movement. It is therefore evident that those innocent are to be classed and punished along with the guilty, for the sins of the latter. This is, to say the least, 'vicarious punishment'.

It may be contended that it is difficult to distinguish the innocent from the guilty and hence no discrimination could be made between the two. Yet what do we find in the list of those who are exempted from the incidence of the indemnity. Government, and Municipal servants, title-holders from Governments, Justices of the Peace are among the fortunate ones who are exempted from this levy. Why should there be this discrimination? If in the eyes of law all are to be treated equally where was the necessity of making differentiation in the case of the latter? Are these classes above law?

It must be noted that this indemnity would engender bitterness among the people. It is, therefore, hoped that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will follow the example of the Punjab Government and remit the tax and thus earn the gratitude of thousands who are sure to be affected by the Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A PATHAN ACQUITTED.

At Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Khan charged Abdul Khalik Abdul Haq, a Pathan watchman, with house-breaking and theft of a bundle of clothes of the value of Rs. 22.

Mr. Bahmansha H. Daruwala, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that the accused, who was a watchman, entered the house of one Nusserwanji Aderji Antia residing on the ground floor of a building in Ballaram Street at 3 a.m. on the 7th instant by removing the iron bars of a window in the kitchen and committed theft of clothes. On being seen and identified by the wife of the complainant, the accused covered the light by throwing a piece of linen on the lamp and escaped from the window. The accused was bare-headed and bare-footed and wore a white shirt. Fifteen minutes after the complainant and his wife dressed themselves and went out carrying lights with them and found the accused standing near the corner of the adjoining house with his dress changed and arrested him. A large crowd collected in whose presence the accused begged pardon. The complainant left and returned after 20 minutes in a taxi and when they were carrying the accused to the Police Station their attention was drawn to a bundle of clothes lying in a gully.

The defence was that it was a deliberately false case brought against the accused at the instance of the complainant and his wife, who were not well inclined towards him and who objected to his patrolling in front of their house at night. Owing to frequent thefts, the Parsis residing in the locality had engaged the accused as a watchman for the last four months and since them thefts ceased. The defence further alleged that the clothes were subsequently put by the complainant at the place where they were later on found and called respectable Parsis present in the crowd who gave evidence to that effect and gave a good character to the accused.

In view of the contradictory and unsatisfactory evidence against the accused his Worship acquitted him.

DEATH OF A KARNATAK LEADER.

The late Mr. Jayarao M. Deshpande was born in 1886 of a well-to-do family in the Bijapur district. He completed his secondary education in Bijapur and Dharwar whence he went to Poona and graduated from the Deccan College. He took the LL.B. degree in 1911 and was the first man in the Bombay University to pass the M. A. examination with English and Kanarese. After completing his education he settled down to practice law in Bijapur.

THE LATE MR. JAYARAO M. DESPANDE, M. A., L. L. B.

As a pleader he was successful and though comparatively junior he rose to be one of the leading members of the Bijapur bar. He was much respected both by his colleagues and officials. From the very beginning of his career he evinced much public spirit. He was a regular Congressman of strong Nationalistic views. As a member of the local Municipality he rendered good service to the Bijapur public. He was also an active member of the managing committee of the private High School at Bijapur. He took considerable interest in the Karnatak Sahitya Parishat (Literary Conference) and the ill-fated K. E. S. College at Dharwar. He thus identified himself with all those progressive movements which make for National regeneration. He took an uncommon interest in the younger generation and may be truly described as the leader of Young Karnataka. His powers of oratory, his independence of spirit, and his democratic opinions, won for him a high place in the popular estimation of the whole Province.

When the Congress adopted the N. C. O. resolution at Nagpur, he suspended his practice and devoted himself entirely to political work. He assumed the editorship of "Karnatak Vaibhav," a Kannada weekly in Bijapur. Under his able control the paper soon became popular. His body was very frail and he was suffering from some wasting disease. Still, the spirit in him was so active that many wondered how he could bear the many hardships which fell to his lot. Almost all the Congress activities in Bijapur centred round him and in collabration with Mr. Kowjalgi he smoothed the way for a better understanding between the Brahmins and the Non-Brahmins in the district. When called upon to furnish security on a charge of sedition, so common in these days, he refused to do so, and cheerfully entered the prison, having been awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment. While in jail his health rapidly failed and much against his will he was taken out of prison almost in a hopeless condition. He passed away on the 24th June 1922 at Bagalkot.

Mr. Deshpande was a brave and able worker, who truly represented the Karnatac spirit and laboured for the good of his province. Young Karnatak has to mourn his loss much, especially since he was the man who would have given it the right direction for the youthful activities of the province. May God bless his Soul!

MR. JAYAKAR AND THE "KESARI."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Kesari" of Poona has taken upon itself to contradict one or two statements made by you in your report of the proceedings of the council of the Girgaum Congress Committee relative to the resumption of his legal practice by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, its president. The "Kesari" states that Mr. Jayakar did not say on that occasion that certain Maharashtra "leaders" had requested him to give the lead to them, but that only certain Maharashtra "pleaders" had so approached him. Secondly, says the Poona journal, Mr. Jayakar did not use the expression "rebellion" at all. As regards the first point, even if Mr. Jayakar referred only to "pleaders" and not to "leaders," it cannot make much difference. As every one is aware the Maharashtra "pleaders" are also the Maharashtra "leaders" who have been leading the revolt against the Congress. When Mr. Jayakar referred to a party in Maharashtra which had no faith in the Congress programme of a boycott of Councils, law courts and state-aided schools, and with which, he stated, he identified himself, he certainly referred to the "leaders" and not merely the "pleaders,' and his revolt was not only against the boycott of law courts but also against the boycott of Councils, etc. So, it cannot matter much whether his immediate prompters were "pleaders" or "leaders" from Maharashtra and I don't see any point in the "Kesari's" hair-splitting attempts. As for the expression "rebellion," I have it from more than one who was present at the meeting addressed by Mr. Jayakar, that he did use the word, either "rebellion" or "rebel" in his description of the attempt of the Maharashtra party to create a breach in the Congress ranks. It may be that Mr. Jayakar did not say in direct terms that he wanted to "rebel", but he did certainly express his sympathy with and approval of the attempt of the Maharashtra Party to "rebel" against the present programme of the Congress.—Yours, etc.

VERITAS.

KATHIAWAR GRIEVANCES.

PERSONNEL OF DEPUTATION.

The following is the personnel of the deputation, appointed by the Kathiawar Political Conference at its Sunday's session, to wait on H. E. the Viceroy in connection with the existing arbitrary methods of administration followed in the Agency areas in Kathiawar:—

The following gentlemen will form the deputation: Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Shukla (Rajkot), Mr. N. B. Vibhakar, Mr. Gulabrai Desai (Bhavnagar), and Mr. Devchand Parakh (Barrister-at-law), and Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia (Solicitor).

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The daily increase in the number of motor car accidents in this city urgently calls for rigorous preventive measures. Unless the citizens and the Police cooperate with each other, the number of accidents will not be reduced. That three boys should be killed in a single day by being run over, reveals only the gravity of the evil, and it is time the authorities and the leaders of the public bestirred themselves and took some practical steps to reduce such accidents to a minimum. May I make the following suggestions to the Commissioner of Police, and hope they will receive your readers' approval and also your own support:—

(1) The beating of a *bataki* every day for a week, and once or twice a week for six months, asking people not to walk in the middle of the road, but keep to the sides, or walk on the foot paths only wherever these are available to look round and avoid crossing in front of a motor car, carriage, or tram car.
(2) The distribution of thousands of leaflets in English, Gujrati Marathi and Urdu making the same appeal.
(3) The cooperation or large employers of labour, of the Trade Unions of various public bodies in drawing the attention of people to the danger of walking listlessly in the middle of the road and of crossing in front of cars or without looking on both sides of the road.
(4) The inauguration of a cycler police squadron moving about the city, asking people to keep to the footpaths or to the sides of the road.
(5) For the previous suggestion the Police Commissioner might also enlist the help of the various Volunteer Corps of the city and also of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides.
(6) The co-operation of owners of motor vehicles in an attempt to influence their drivers.
(7) Police officers on motor cycles might move about controlling traffic, and bringing to book motor drivers infringing the speed regulations or any rules of the road.
(8) The adoption of a uniform signalling system for motor car drivers.
(9) For six months the speed limit be rigorously brought down to 15 miles on wide roads, and ten miles on narrow roads.
(10) The prosecution of pedestrians wandering about in the middle of the roads and of motorists who snap at police regulations.
(11) More islands for crossing and at traffic points, policemen to control traffic on both sides, holding it up at intervals to allow people to cross.
(12) Just as we have "Drive to the left" boards, in every street, we should have "Keep to the footpaths—Do not walk in the middle of the road" boards, in big lettters everywhere.

In short, what we what is a "Safety First" campaign systematically and thoroughly organised, attacking the evil from all sides, strongest at the weakest joints, with the one object of prevention at any cost.—Yours, etc,

LILADHUR S. ROY SAMPAT.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Thursday, July 21st is announced as the opening date of the Poona Sessions. From past experience, it is feared, that only five days will be allotted to non-official work.

From Council reports, we find that very few important resolutions, could be discussed in such a short period of 5 days (at least, the period for non-official work should be alloted in the middle of the sessions and not at the end of the sessions, as many non-officials are in a hurry to return to their towns). Honourable members will kindly excuse me, if I draw their attention to the work done in other Councils, especially in Bihar and Bengal and to the number of days allotted to non-official business.

Many of the Councils, sit from 3 to 5 weeks, (even continuously) and thus they are able to do a lot of imuortant work of public weal.

Several members must have read the U. P. reports put in the Council Library. What have they found in them? Can we compare their work with that of ours? Did they not find that in Bihar and U. P. the members were able to transact (of course, they have got very few parties and besides they are organised) more non-official business by sitting for two weeks for resolutions.

Those who have not read the proceedings of other Councils, will at least, be good enough to turn over, the pages of the Index to the U. P. Council proceedings (published in March 1922). I know that some of the members will feel a pinch if they sit for more days. Let them put up with some sacrifice by receiving only as much allowance as is required to defray their Poona expenses. Let them ponder over the fact that one and a half year is over and very little has been achieved. Only one and a half year is left. Let them make a better beginning at least from the July sessions and sit for fifteen days for non-official work.—Yours etc.

ANTI-HYPOCRITE.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K. S. L. I. (4) BEAT BRIGADE STAFF (0)

Further play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground when the K. S. L. I. met the Brigade Staff and a good day's game resulted by the clashing of these two teams. The K. S. L. I. has earned for itself a very formidable reputation and their continuous record of success left no doubts in the minds of the spectators as to the ultimate winners of the day. Neither were these expectations belied for the K. S. L. I. won comfortably by a margin of 4 goals not all giving their opponents to score a single goal against them.

The K. S. L. I. team is a well-strung one and the day's game enabled them to make a conspicuous display of the excellent understanding that exists between the component units of the team. The forwards' operations were carried on in good combination and their defence while ever on the alert to ward off threatening movements were never remiss in their duty of assiduously feeding their forwards. As opposed to this exceptionally streng team the Staff made but a very poor display. Among the Staff players special mention must, however, be made of their goal-keeper who played a wonderfully good game. The score of 4 goals is by no means to be attributed against him, for though he displayed great resourcefulness single handed he could not be expected to achieve much. The Staff backs were often at fault, the K. S. L. I. forwards often successfully evading them and securing excellent shots.

Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. the day was absolutely free from rain and play proceeded under ideal conditions. There was a record attendance of spectators, who ventured out probably due to the fine weather: In the first-half the K. S. L. I. scored two goals the first through Sgt. Puttock and the second through Millard. Throughout the first-half they were dominant in the attack, the Staff forwards managing to get charge of the ball only at very irregular intervals. Towards the close of the second-half the Infantry men increased their lead by two more goals Sgt. Puttock and Newman being responsible for the lucky shots. The Staff never looked like winning and the feeble attacks of their forwards gave no trouble to the K. S. L. I. backs who cleared with the greatest ease. The score at the end stood thus:—

K. S. L. I. ..... 4 goals.
Staff ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

K. S. L. I.

Goal—Capt. Smith; Backs—Sergt. Evans and Sergt. Oliver. Halves—C. Q. M. S. Flavell, Lieut. Carter and Bdsm. Hinson; Forwards;—Pte. White, Lc.-Corpl. Lea, Pte. Newman, Pte. Millard and Sergt.

STAFF.

Goal:—Spencer; Full Backs:—Vasley and Calvert; Half Backs:—Holmes, Wood and Berlingham; Forwards:—Ferry, Cole, Lt. Munro, Tongue and Ball.

TOLLYGUNGE RACES.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

THE JODHPUR PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr Parvey's MINT PARK 11-0 Owner ... 1
Mr Sturgess Biskops' SUTTON 11-7 Mr Sayers 2
Mr McGregor's LADY DAPHNE 9-6 Mr. Leckie 3
Mr Tomlinson's PENELOPE 10-2 Owner ... 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 32½ and Rs. 17.

THE PONY PLATE HANDICAP.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr Davis' IRISH MOLLY 9-10 Mr Bell ... 1
Mr Brown's ARTISTS' MODEL 9-13 Mr Baker 2
Dr Taylor's TOYDALE 9-13 Mr Sayers ... 3
Lt Cov's CHEEKY GIRL 9-5 Mr Delacy ... 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 17½. Places Rs. 7½. Rs. 9½ and Rs. 10½.

THE SECOND PAPERCHASERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles over 8 jumps.
Mr Tanners' WAR THORN 10-7 Owner ... 1
Mr Cohill's BILTIMORE 11-7 Owner 2
Mr McGregor's MR. PUNCH 10-13 Owner ... 3
Mr Johnstone's LONG TOM 11-13 Owner ... 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 42½. Places Rs. 10½, and Rs. 8.

THE JIU JITSU PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr Lutyen's MARTINI 55 yds Owner 1
Mr Gregson's POCKET BOOK 55 yds Owner 2
Capt Cummins' ROMAN 55 yds Owner 3*
Mrs Bayley's RUSSET 50 yds Mr Sayers ... 3*
*Dead heat.
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 7. Rs. 11, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8.

THE JIU JITSU PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr Brindley's SHILLUK 70 yds Owner ... 1
Mr Hockings' SAVOY 55 yds Owner 2
Lt-Col Tennent's HINDUKUSH 30 yds Mr Smith 3
Mr Lukes' CHINGRI 25 yds Mr Finlayson 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 8½, Rs. 13½ and Rs. 8½.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr Coolingwood's POMMERY 10-12 Mr. Hiles 1*
Nawab of Murshidabad's WELL OVER 9-0 Mr. Barker 1*
Mr Harvey's SHERWOOD BELLE 10-2 Mr Campbell 3
Mr Titwillow's GALA 10-4 Mr Tomlinson 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 8. Places Rs. 9.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr Evans' I SEE 11-0 Mr. Campbell 1
Mr Brown's XYLOPHAGUS 9-12 Mr Barker 2
Mr Collingwood's PARADISE 9-9 Mr Hiles 3
Mr Ariff's SIDBURN 9-5 Mr Carleton 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 22. Places Rs 8½, Rs. 12½, and Rs. 8.

ISTIQLAL PRESS COMPANY.

We have received the prospectus of the above Company. It is started in Cawnpore with a capital of Rs. 50,000 divided into 5,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each, to carry on at Cawnpore or any other place or places the business of printers, and publishers of newspapers and magazines. It is also proposed to give an impetus to healthy vernacular literature by acquiring copyright of books of standard authors and publishing them on behalf of the Company. The principal object of the Company is to start an Urdu Daily from Cawnpore.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

TRAMWAY SERVICE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when the letter from the Parel Superintendent of the Social Service League asking for a grant of Rs. 240 per month for a free reading room and library, was referred to the Primary Schools Committee for consideration and report. The Hon. Secretary of "Mother's Day League" asked for an annual grant of Rs. 500 per annum for celebrating of the day in the city and also asked that a holiday should be granted on that particular day to school-boys and girls. The letter was recorded and no action was taken on it.

GRANT FOR LIBRARY IN PAREL.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Superintendent, Parel Settlement, Social Service League, asking for a grant to a free reading room and library. The monthly expense was about Rs. 240 and the reading room was situated at Kalachowki Road.

Mr. S. K. Bole moved that the letter be referred to the Primary Schools Committee for consideration and report.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

Dr. J. Cursetji moved an amendment that the letter be recorded and Mr. P. J. Marzaban seconded.

The original proposition was carried after some discussion.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRAM SERVICE.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. M. J. Master offering the following among the suggestions for improving the tramway service:

A rule should be laid down under which no lady should occupy seats kept for gentlemen when the seats reserved for ladies are unoccupied. Tramway Stations should be made visible at night by red lights. Distinguishing colours should be given to cars going in different directions. Tickets should be devised in a more simple manner as suggested. A platform should be constructed at the Tram Stations to afford facility to the passengers in getting in and out of the cars, and to protect them from motor cars and other vehicles. Tramway tracks should gradually be re-laid on a higher level so that other vehicles may not use that portion of the road. Single cars and trailers should be fitted with batteries both in front and rear to facilitate their turning back. Standing accommodation should be done away with from all cars and seats provided in the space. Different colours should be given to tickets showing different services of cars.

The letter was referred to the Tramways Committee for consideration and report.

GRANT FOR MOTHER'S DAY.

The Corporation had received a letter from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, "Mother's-Day League" stating that the "League was celebrating Mother's-Day (*Pithori Amavasa*) every year for the last seven years; that the object of the movement was to build up the character of young men and women "by appealing to the mother sentiment in the heart of every boy and girl" and that their cause was the cause of religion, patriotism and social amelioration in their most liberal interpretation and in their broadest aspect, he appealed earnestly for help to make their movement a success by an annual contribution of Rs. 500 "in a whole hearted manner" and requested that the Schools Committee might be recommended to sanction a holiday to school-boys and girls on the Mother's-Day which fell this year on the 22nd August 1922."

Mr. N. M. Dumasia moved that the letter be recorded and Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded.

Dr. M. B. Velker moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Schools Committee for consideration and report. He said the Day was celebrated for the last five years in Bombay publicly, although it was observed in every Hindu home for years past. The day was also celebrated in America and Europe on May 2 of each year. Children wanted a holiday on that day and he thought the question was worth consideration.

Mr. N. M. Joshi seconding, said that was not the first institution from which they had received such a letter. Many institutions had written letters to the Corporation and their requests had been granted. Simply because those institutions were powerful ones and were known to members of the Corporation their requests had been granted and because this institution was not known to them they were refusing its request. If some members of the Corporation did not know the existence of the institution it was the misfortune of the electors who had sent them to the Corporation.

The original motion recording the letter was adopted by a small majority.

A letter from residents of Dadar was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. The letter stated that the population of Dadar was increasing daily and there was no provision made for a play ground where execise in the open air could be taken; that as the population of Dadar increased cricket and other recreation clubs came into existence and extitised the open fields to the East of Dadar Station, but since the Improvement Trust took up the scheme, the residents had been deprived if the facility. The applicants now asked for a play ground to be provided in the locality.

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Tuesday, July 11, 1922.

FOREST GRIEVANCES.

In conformity with their policy of giving the dog a bad name, before hanging it, the Government of the United Provinces were never tired of denouncing the Non-cooperators for manufacturing grievances where none existed and in the case of the hill-people of the Kumaon Division, especially, officialdom was wroth at the suggestion that these simple and untutored folk had any genuine grievances to complain of against the "Ma-bap" Sarkar. But facts cannot be strangled so easily, though scores of unresisting Non-cooperators may be clapped into jail for proclaiming them. Sir Harcourt Butler's Government have now seen that the ostrich-wise policy of ignoring hard facts does not pay in the end. They have realised that even without the hated "agitators" the forest grievances would be there. They had appointed a Committee so far back as April, 1921, to enquire into these grievances. In ordinary circumstances such delay would have entitled the Government to consign the Committee's report to the limbo of oblivion. But, on second thoughts the Government appear to have deemed it wise and politic to look into the report afresh and profit by a portion at least of the truth divulged therein. They have just issued a resolution on the recommendations of the Committee and the change of policy indicated therein is not without interest even at this distance.

The main recommendations of the Committee which have received the approval of the United Provinces Forest Board are as follows:—

(1) While commercially valuable forests should continue to be worked by the Forest Department, intensive forest administration on the lines laid down by the forest settlement officers must now be largely abandoned;

(2) all isolated blocks of non-commercial forest should be excluded from the management of the Forest Department;

(3) the selection of forests for such exclusion should be made by the district officers, who will reduce excluded areas to their previous status of civil forests; and

(4) excluded forests should be managed by *panchayats*, communal rules, if possible, being eventually introduced.

With regard to the forests which should not be excluded but should remain under the Forest Department, the committee recommended that such forests should be divided into two classes: (*a*) forests which, although of little commercial value, are important because they help to maintain the water-supply in the main rivers and catchment areas; and (*b*) forests stocked with timber which is commercially exploitable, and also fuel and grass reserves. The committee has recommended that in the first class the management of the Forest Department should be largely nominal, whereas in the second class stricter supervision will be necessary.

It will be conceded that the recommendations of the Committee are, on the whole, along right lines. Only, instead of vesting in the district officers the right of selection of forests to be excluded from the management of the Forest Departmene, one would like to see the District Boards exercising that right. To officialdom, however, such a proposal must appear to be rank heresy. The "liberalism" of Sir Harcourt Butler's Government—of which the self-styled "Liberals" and Taluqudars of the provinces are loud in praise—is well indicated in the concluding part of the resolution. The Government "consider it unnecessary at the present time to come to any decision on the proposal of the Committee as to the possibility of eventually handing to other control the forests which are now being retained under Forest management." They assure the public that they are agreeable to most of the other recommendations of the Committee. If the control of even the non-commercial forests is not to be removed from the hands of the Forest Department, one wonders what there is in the Committee's recommendations worth prizing or worrying about. The Government have advanced no reasons for deferring their decision regarding the transfer of the control of these forests from official to non-official hands. In the absence of such willingness on the part of Government, the Committee's labours must be deemed to be like "love's labour lost." The Government might have as well shelved the report. The recommendations, however, as we have stated already, are, on the whole, along right lines. If action is taken along such lines in a district like Kanara, where the forest grievances are most acute, it will go a considerable way to remove the present embitterment between the people and officials in the district—not to say anything of the material prosperity of the agricultural population.

BARODA ADMINISTRATION.

We have received a copy of the administration report of Baroda State for the year 1920-21. The State was during the year under report free from the incubus of a huge deficit which has been of late the nightmare of British India. The revenue and expenditure were Rs. 1,92 lakhs and Rs. 2,09 lakhs respectively. This is due not to a skilful husbanding of the resources of the State by the administration but to the fact that the State spent only about Rs. 21 lakhs on defence which comes to roughly 10 per cent. of its revenue. The expenditure shows an increase of 10 lakhs over that of the previous year due largely to the increased cost of living. The sources of revenue are to a large extent inelastic. The State is denied the means of expanding its resources from customs duties or from salt; post or telegraph charges, or from profits of minting and there is reason for the Diwan's apprehensions, especially when we remember that Akbari and Opium were between themselves responsible for Rs. 35 lakhs—a source of revenue extremely precarious, not to say immoral. When will Baroda set an example to other States by adopting a policy of total prohibition? Baroda prides itself on its educational programme and social legislation and in both these spheres the State showed some progress. The scattered agricultural holdings in this country have been largely responsible for the poverty of the agricultural population and the State has given a welcome lead to British India by enacting the Agricultural Holdings Consolidation Act. Together with the co-operative movement, in the spread of which the State does not seem to make adequate efforts, there is no reason why this piece of legislation should not prove as great a success in the State as it has been in countries like Holland, Sweden and Denmark. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act showed good results, there being 4,637 offences against the Act, largely by persons belonging to backward classes, as against 10,351 during the previous year. The census of 1921 recorded 3,125 persons under five years of age as married as against 19,240 in 1911. In fact the item of judicial fees and fines shows a decrease of Rs. 86,728 "due to lesser realisation of fines under the Infant Marriage Act."

In education a new experiment was tried successfully. The artisan classes had for many years evaded the Compulsory Education Act. The Government, therefore, started a Primary Industrial School at Amreli and the children of the artisans gladly flocked to it. "The examination results show that the new system compares favourably with the old." As a result of this experiment, which should be copied wherever primary education is made compulsory, the authorities have recently sanctioned the expansion of four primary schools into primary industrial schools, at Pattan, Visnagar, Dabhoi and Petlad. The Kala Bhuvan continued to impart higher technical instruction and the workshop attached to it afforded practical training to the students. Vigorous efforts seem to have been made to start and foster industries in the State. The latter has made arrangements to manage the narrow-gauge lines within its limits. A geological survey was undertaken and ports were surveyed with a view to make them more serviceable. The jealous solicitude of the State for the interests of its ryot in its policy of industrial expansion can be judged from its attitude towards the Tata Sugar Corporation in connection with its scheme to start a sugar factory at Vyara. "Most of the suitable land round about (Vyara) was taken up *and its expropriation was out of consideration* (italics ours); therefore, a scheme was prepared by which the proposed Sugar Factory could get a steady supply of cane from the agriculturists, and submitted to the farmers of the locality for their consideration." During the year under report, the Village Panchayat Act was passed. In the Panchayats two-thirds of the members will be elected and the rest nominated. Many important functions are delegated to them and there is the promise of further concessions. The village, we recognise, has long been the unit of local self-Government in India but there is no sense in stopping at it in these days of progress. The Local Boards have two-thirds elected members but only four among them possess the elementary right of electing their presidents. Among municipalities, only Baroda City has two-thirds elected members, the rest having only one-half. Timidity seems to be the guiding principle of the State in the reform of the constitution. The miniature Legislative Council has only 10 elected members out of 26. It was proposed to give direct representation to the "subjects," but frightened out of their wits by the unwieldy numbers of voters, the Government have pigeon-holed their own scheme. Will they wait till the Greek Kalends? For the rest the impression conveyed by the study of the Report is that the affairs of the State are in a condition of drift and that no progress worth the name is capable of being achieved until the work of constitutional reform, giving the people effective control over the administration, is taken in hand immediately.

Notes of the Day

A National Treasure.

The "Mahratta" writes:—

The only comfort that Mahatmaji has in the Yerawada jail is the use of his favourite Charkha and it is said that he has spun a large quantity of yarn. A special importance and sanctity attaches to this yarn turned out by Mahatmaji and if it is allowed to be brought out, it would be a valued National treasure. The yarn should be the special prize of those who suffer most in the country's cause and the Indian National Congress should institute a new National order of the yarn, and confer the honour of receiving it on distinguished Indian patriots. The yarn spun by Mahatmaji is holy and should be treated as such. Efforts also should be made to induce the Government to hand over the yarn to the Congress authorities. This yarn represents India's struggle and it would be a precious heir-loom and would be a rare object of family and National pride.

The Limit!

We publish elsewhere the correspondence that has passed between the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay and Swami Satyadev, regarding the latter's application for a passport for Europe with a view to getting the best medical help for the cure of long-standing eye trouble. As everyone knows, the Swamiji has been rendered almost completely blind and his medical advisers are of opinion that he should consult without further delay expert opthalmic surgeons like Drs. Fouke and Paggeustecher of Germany and Austria, if he does not wish to become totally blind. But the humane official who presides over the Passport Office in Bombay, for reasons which he has not the courtesy—or should it be courage?—to make public, refuses to give the Swami any passport save for England, the ostensible plea advanced being that there are good opthalmic surgeons in England. Could official perversity and callousness go further? What does Mr. Arratoon know of opthalmology and opthalmic doctors? But he is evidently acting as an instrument of some tin-god at the Secretariat, who has probably heard that the Swamiji is a dangerous revolutionary or "philosophical anarchist" of the type recently described by the Rt. Honorable S. Sastri and whom it would be impolitic to permit to leave India. If the Secretariat tin-god or tin-gods for whom Mr. Arratoon is speaking have any honest excuse to give for preventing the Swamiji from getting the benefit of the medical help he so badly needs, let it be made known to the public. There must be a limit to the scandalous treatment which Indians wishing to go abroad for studies or health or business, have usually to put up with at the hands of the Passport Officer of Bombay. In the case of Swami Satyadev, it is, we have no hesitation in saying, downright callousness to have refused the passport to him to enable him to get the best medical help available and be spared the calamity that threatens to overwhelm him.

The Mythical Roubles.

The seven millions of gold roubles which Zinovieff, president of the Third Internationale, was reported to have spent on "supporting and maintaining the revolutionary spirit of Gandhi's adherents in India," have somehow mysteriously evaporated and, according to the Moscow correspondent of the "Morning Post" who first gave the story a start, Zinovieff, when tackled by his colleagues on the point, was unable to account properly for these millions entrusted to him. Whether the roubles stuck to Zinovieff's pockets or whether the whole story of this Bolshevik gold intended for "Gandhi's adherents" is a canard is a problem about which we in India need not bother and which we may leave to the enterprising correspondent of the "Morning Post" to unravel. We are only concerned with the fact that the gold did not trickle down to India. Those quarters which set store by this story blackening the faces of "Gandhi's adherents" and which now find themselves sadly disappointed, will, we hope, become wiser after this experience.

Condition of Seamen.

If the living conditions of White seamen in British liners are discovered to be "inhuman", one does not know how the conditions in which Indian lascars work and live will be described. Certainly they cannot be faring better than their European confreres. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas proposes to move a resolution at the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council, for the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials, with a non-official majority, to enquire into the condition of work and housing of both seamen and dock-labourers. If an inquiry, such as is proposed, is to be truly fruitful of results, it should be as thorough as possible and not left in the hands of either interested parties or amateur experts. Otherwise, it will hardly command the confidence of the seamen and dock-workers. That the conditions in which these men serve and live are far from those desirable goes without saying. One would like to see two committees—one for seamen and another for dock-labourers—at work, instead of a joint one, for the duties of these two classes of workers are widely different from each other.

A Welcome Suggestion.

The suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner that the Bombay Municipal Act should be amended so as to empower the Municipality to call upon and compel landlords to keep the roofs of their premises in proper repair during the monsoon, will, it is to be hoped, have the ready support of the Corporation. The relations between landlords and tenants in Bombay being what they are at present, many of the former are known frequently to harass their tenants by refusing to carry out repairs in the roofs of their premises and thus obliging the tenants to submit to the discomfort and ill-health resulting from dampness. Under the existing law the municipality can only declare the tenements unfit for human habitation and compel the landlord to carry out repairs after evacuating the rooms. But, at present, by such a procedure the municipality will be only playing into the hands of the wily landlord, who would like nothing better than that the tenants should be turned out of his premises. This, of course, is not what is wanted and hence the need of the municipality arming itself with the power to compel the refractory landlord to carry out repairs of the leaking roofs within a specified time and to spare the tenants the discomfort which he would so much like to inflict on the latter.

(Continued from column 6.)

the way in which he likes us to do, I would much rather have the benevolent despotism of the old days, than be a party to an arrangement where our co-operation would be useful merely to tax the people instead of allowing us to improve their condition." No better or more illuminating commentary can be made as regards the *working* of the reforms. It is no wonder that the men who did such splendid work in the older councils are fretting under the camouflage of Dyarchy. Our military expenditure which was even in 1913-1914, 18 millions has now swelled in 1920-1921 to 41½ millions. Non-official opinion is helpless. Our method of taxation is so iniquitous that when the Government of India in their latest Budget obtained sanction for the raising of 2,165 lakhs, it was noticed that the poor had to pay about 1,300 lakhs of this colossal sum while the rich were to contribute only 865 lakhs. Non-official opinion was again helpless. It was noticed that while the taxation grew, the working expenses of our administration showed an increase varying from 20 per cent. to 29 per cent. It is no wonder that the Hon. Mr. Sayad Raza Ali bitterly declared after making suggestions which were ridiculed: "I strongly object to Government getting all the half pence and we getting all the kicks."

One would like to ask the Nationalists yearning for an entry into the Councils whether when they find that a dead-lock is impossible, they are going there to receive "all the kicks." Why not have a division of labour and leave the Moderates and the political grand-children of Mrs. Besant to receive them?

(To be continued.)

THE LURE OF THE COUNCILS.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

(BY L. G. K.)

II.*

The growing desire amongst the intelligentsia of the Punjab, Bengal and Maratha Nationalists, who have always affirmed their belief in responsive co-operation, to enter the reformed councils, is based on schemes, fantastic and impracticable of creating a deadlock in the administration. Some of them, attracted by the alluring alliteration of a phrase, profess now to be protagonists of what they call violent non-co-operation. It would be a sterile effort in political study to discover what the term exactly means, but whatever the nature of the co-operation or the non-co-operation which the Nationalists seeking entry into the councils expect to offer one thing is common to their mode of thought—they are out to embarass the present system of Government.

In this proposed method of action they forget the nature of the Dyarchy which the Montford Reforms imposed upon India. They appear to realise but inadequately the iniquity of the Meston Committee's allocation of revenue between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments. They forget the fact, that the creation of a variety of communal interests together with the official element gives the Government a secure dependence upon 54 votes in Bengal, 48 votes in Madras, 45 votes in Bombay and in most provinces the type of elected candidate is so full of *johukum* ideas, that it is a certainty that a mere lifting up of the gubernatorial eyebrows is enough to silence the spirit of opposition.

Helpless Ministers.

It is in its financial aspect, however, that the system of dyarchy is unworkable, if popular representations and popular desires are to be given effect to by Nationalist Ministers. It is useful to draw attention here to a series of articles published in the "Statesman", presumably from the pen of a member of the Civil Service. "At present it may be said," he remarked, "that the transferred subjects are only half transferred. The Ministers are hampered by two things—the policy of their predecessors and the control of their officials by the Secretary of State." This explains, we suppose, why our Mr. Chunilal Mehta, so capable and so enterprising and so full of brilliant ideas on the development of Bombay industries, presented such a sorry spectable when last year he told the Bombay Council "the tale of a trawler." Three lakhs had been spent on a trawler. The Government of Bombay, in their passionate enthusiasm for the development of industries, had embarked upon deep sea fishing. A trawler was necessary and an officer, an expert from the Royal Indian Marine, was to work it. Mr. Mehta came to the Council for the necessary grant. The Council grumbled. Mr. Mehta had to inform it that the money had already been spent by the Government and the Council after a great show of anger had meekly to sanction the grant. Similar was the experience of Mr. Madhusudan Dass, the Behar Minister, who in a telling phrase related how incapable he was to control his immediate subordinates in the Indian Medical Service. In fact, as the "Statesman" correspondent remarks, the control of the Secretary of State over the officials "is both legal and real and till it is removed neither Provincial autonomy nor Ministerial responsibility can attain their full growth. In India the Ministers have little or no voice in the selection, pay or service conditions of their own subordinates in the superior service." This explains the unseemly hurry with which the members of the superior services are anxious to make their position far more secure before Indian agitation has a chance of becoming successful in controlling and Indianising the services. But one may ask: if in the present Councils there exists not a shred of real responsibility or of effective control, why people who claim to be self-respecting in politics should try to enter the Councils. Of course, to those who lack the dorsal spine of self-respect the prospect may be attractive. It is pleasant to be a member of a group of seven people on five thousand rupees a month, claiming to do work with greater pretensions of fatigue, work which used to be done more effectively and with less noise by only four.

Occasional Outbursts.

It may also be asked why, if, according to the disciples of Mrs. Annie Besant and the progressive Liberals all over India who have found virtues in the Dyarchy system which when it first descended upon them escaped their observation, why indeed in the Council of State and in the Legislative Assembly, where they have men after their own heart, occasional outbursts occur which give a glimpse of the volcano of discontent against the Dyarchy. Even so affable and accommodating a spirit as the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas passionately burst out with the remark on March 8th of this year when the budget was being passed by the Council of State whether, in the opinion of the Government members, the non-officials came there merely for the fun of it. He asked: "Why do we come here away from our place, at some sacrifice, sacrifice of health, sacrifice of business? We come here because we think that we will be able to assist Government in shaping the country's affairs in such a way as shall best serve her interests. But we are told that if we do not act properly, *i.e.*, if we do not carry the Budget as it is the Parliament which is the only body that can give Swaraj by instalments will not do so." This was the threat held out by the Finance Member and it appears that several non-official members chafed under it. Mr. Lalubhai thought the threat so untimely and so unjust that he proceeded to remark: "If the Finance Member thinks we can get Swaraj only be co-operating in

(Continued in column 5.)

*The first article appeared in our issue of yesterday.

REBELS IN FLIGHT.

CAPTURE OF BLESSINGTON.

TWO LEADERS TAKEN PRISIONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

The official statement in regard to the capture of Blessington issued in Dublin says the place was the most formidable stronghold left to the rebels after the defeat in Dublin and was the base of their operations. It says that over a hundred irregulars were taken prisoner including two leaders—A. Macdonald and G. Boband. Most of the arms and ammunition was also seized. The remainder of the rebels dispersed in the Wicklow mountains to the South-East. An enveloping movement was carried out on a front of fifteen to twenty miles and almost a complete encirclement was achieved by troops, many of whom were fresh from other strenuous operations. There were several casualties to troops including Commandant Dinnen and some volunteers were killed.

REBELS' RESISTANCE COLLAPSING.

CATHAL BRUGHA'S FUNERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

The Irish Free State forces are rounding up the rebels in the provinces and resistance is collapsing in all quarters.

The townspeople of Wexford welcomed an entry of the national bands with torches. Humane methods of the national troops are impressing the public opinion in Ireland, which is rallying to the side of the Free State, whilst resentment appears to be growing against Mr. De Valera. The provisional Government's determination to hold the Gaelic Games, at which 30,000 visitors from all parts of the World are expected, is considered to be the best proof of the optimistic view of the situation.

Funeral of Cahal Brugha takes place in Dublin to-day. Mr. De Valera might attend. If so, he will probably be arrested. The Irregular headquarters have been transferred apparently from Mallow to Limerick.

QUIET WEEK-END IN DUBLIN.

FREE STATE SUCCESSES IN PROVINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 9.

The week-end was quiet in Dublin, but there were extensive operations in the provinces and Free State troops captured many positions, especially in County Wexford, where fifty Irregulars were taken prisoner. Thirty-one Irregulars holding the post office at Ferns surrendered after a short resistance and four of them were wounded. Volunteers are now holding the town. Free State forces have occupied Enniscorthy, which the Irregulars evacuated. Free State troops were also successful in operations in Donegal, Louth, Leitrim, Roscommon Queen's County and Westmeath. The situation in Cork is described as quite normal.

DISCOVERY OF BOMBS IN BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 9.

The Ulster Constabulary in the course of a raid for arms in Belfast discovered eleven bombs, four rifles, nine revolvers, 200 rounds of ammunition and a number of sets of equipment all stamped I. R. A. with regimental numbers concealed in the Stag's Head Hotel.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

The Royal Philatelic Socieay's annual Medal has been awarded to His Majesty for his display of the four annas first issue stamps of India.

MISSION OF UNDERSTANDING

MR. SASTRI IN NEW ZEALAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

Wellington.—Mr. Sastri interviewed said that he had very little to ask of New Zealand. There were only two hundred Indians in New Zealand and they had already got franchise. However, there are several small matters which he thinks he can satisfactorily settle with the Government. His task, therefore, will simply be to understand New Zealand and make India understood by New Zealand.

MR. SASTRI ARRIVES AT WELLINGTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

WELLINGTON, July 10.

Rt. Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri has arrived here and will remain in New Zealand until July 27th as Government's guest. A civil reception will be held here to-day.

Messrs. Platt Brothers and Company, the largest textile machinery makers in the World, are offering 534,000 seven per cent. cumulative preference pound shares at par, and 1,602,000 ordinary pound shares at forty-three shillings each. It is stated that the Company has orders sufficient to keep the works employed for two years.

COLLAPSE OF MARK.

ALARMING SITUATION.

HOW TO PREVENT CRISIS?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 10.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says a grave anxiety is felt in the British circles with reference to the German financial crisis and a Cabinet Committee is at present considering the matter which will be discussed by full Cabinet probably to-morrow. It is difficult to see how, remarks the correspondent, failing the conference of the Supreme Council, an early meeting of the Allied Finance Ministers and the Reparations experts can be avoided and it might be deemed advisable to invite the collaboration of other signatory Powers to the treaty of Versailles than those generally represented on the Supreme Council.

The "Times" commenting on the situation says it is high time that Britain and France should take sober and earnest counsel together in order that some barrier may be raised against the gathering menace to the fruits of their common victory.

HOW TO PREVENT DISASTER.

The newspapers generally voice an alarm at the critical situation in the Central European as reflected by the collapse of the German mark, which is now worth less than a tenth of penny instead of a shilling as normally. Important official communications are reported to be passing between London, Paris, Washington and Berlin.

It is thought in some quarters that German bankruptcy is imminent, while some views favour assisting Germany in order to prevent a financial disaster. Others consider that the situation will never be finally relieved until Germany has passed through an actual national insolvency and that outside help with the object of staving it off is useless.

"ASSERT YOUR SELF-RESPECT"

MESSRS RAJU AND KESAVA PILLAY'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, M.L.A., and Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay who had gone to Fiji, and British Guiana, respectively, to enquire into the conditions of Indians in those places arrived in Madras to-day, and were welcomed by the committee of the Madras Liberal League at Mr. G. A. Natesan's office this evening. The chair was occupied by Rao Bahadur T. Rangachari who offered them a hearty welcome back to Madras and spoke in appreciation of their arduous labours.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju and Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay thanked them for the welcome and emphasised that unless Indians asserted their own self-respect they would not be treated with respect by other people.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

SIR M. WEBB'S VIEWS ON ITS LABOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 10.

Sir Montagu Webb returned to Karachi yesterday having concluded his eight months labours with the Indian Fiscal Commission. Asked if he was thoroughly satisfied with the report he replied "most certainly, and I think all India will be satisfied. The report is unanimous and was signed by all, though I believe that some members are contemplating the writing of suplementary notes and not necessarily dissenting minutes.

KHILAFAT MEETING AT FYZABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FYZABAD, July 8.

A successful Khilafat meeting was held at Fyzabad under the presidentship of Maulvi Mohd Masood Alam. The president in his well-reasoned and able speech dealt with the present phase of the political situation in India, outlined the extremely delicate position of the Khilafat movement and the attitude of the British Cabinet towards it. He declared that the only means of securing complete emancipation of India was the adoption of Swadeshi. About twenty-one political prisoners of Ballia district were released from Fyzabad jail and they also attended the meeting and delivered impressive speeches in support of the All-India Khilafat and Congress resolutions recently passed at Lucknow. The prominent speakers were Pandits Ram Dahin Ojha and Bakram Dutt Sharma of Ballia and Quazi Serajaddin of Meerut. Maulvi Syed Wazir Hasan of Burma also delivered a most impressive speech on Hindu-Moslem unity and the adoption of Swadeshi. The anxieties and efforts of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha in the cause of Islam were described and the attention of the Mohammedans was drawn towards the necessity of helping the Angora Government. An appeal was made for the enlistment of Khilafat members and the services of the Fyzabad Khilafat volunteer corps was highly appreciated in this connection.

The Ellerman liner s. s. "City of Simla" arrived in Karachi port. This is her first voyage to India.

A Karachi message says:—Stormy weather with high seas has been experienced during the last few days. This has caused a ground swell in the harbour and considerably inconvenienced lightening work. A. P.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN RUSSIA.

POSSIBILITY OF RESTORATION.

ASSURANCE BY M. CRASSIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 9.

According to a statement alleged to be in the "Journal des Debats" of Paris, M. Krassin in an interview with Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme declared, that official declarations of the Soviet delegation at the Hague might be considered null and void, adding privately that it would be possible to restore ninety per cent. of the expropriated private property, although the delegation were obliged officially to refuse to admit it.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS IN DEHRA DUN.

OPPOSITION FROM PEOPLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN July 6.

Owing to the ill advised action of the Dehra Dun Municipality who have sanctioned the construction of a cow slaughter house in Karanpur, Dehra Dun, against a strong popular opposition, indignation prevails amongst all sections of the public. Numerous meetings have been held and resolutions have been passed expressing strong disapproval of this action of the Municipal Board and calling upon the representatives of the public to withdraw at once from the Municipal Board in case they are unable to have the project cancelled forthwith.

The strong opposition put up by the Mohamedans also is not heeded by the Municipality. His Holiness the Jagatguru Shankaracharya of Sardapith has sent a very impressive and inspiring message to the citizens of Dehra Dun calling upon all Hindus and Musalmans, to save the cow. The Sadhu Mahamandal has taken the lead in the matter and a deputation has already arrived in Dehra Dun to organise a determined Satyagraha if necessary. The situation will be serious unless good counsels prevail in official quarters and the project is cancelled.

"THE INDEPENDENT."

FIRST NUMBER ISSUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 10

The printed "Independent" was issued to-day under the editorship of Mr. Upson, the front page containing a number of congratulatory telegrams from nationalist leaders.

SIR F. WHYTE ON TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The Hon. Sir Frederick Whyte, President of the Legislative Assembly leaves Simla on a tour on Saturday, the 15th inst. proceeding to Calcutta where he will take the opportunity of three or four days' halt to confer informally with the official and the non-official members regarding matters of mutual interest to the legislatures of India. Thereafter hewill be the guest of the Governor of Bengal at Decca and of the Governor of Assam at Shillong.

On his return journey he will visit Calcutta on August 1st, Ranchi on the 6th and Lucknow on the 10th.

Lady Whyte will accompany him throughout his tour.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Discussion on these motions commenced on Friday and will be continued from day to day till Thursday next, when the Council will adjourn for about forty days and will sit again on the 23rd August next. The August session will be a very short one, there being only seven sittings. To-day demands for grant aggregating to Rs. 3,02,092 for expenditure under land revenue, forests, general administration, jails and convict settlements and administration of justice were made, and in spite of 68 motions for reduction of grants, the whole amount was granted, without a single cut.

The Council adjourned till Monday.

EUROPEAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The dead body of a young European, J. Pennington, was found lying among some shrubbery at the south west corner of the Government House Gardens. There was a deep gaping wound across the throat and a razor was found between the fingers of his right hand. The deceased, who was an assistant in the firm of British Insulator Cable Company, came out to India in November last. Domestic trouble is said to be the cause of the tragedy.

GOVT. OF INDIA LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 10.

Total amount of subscriptions to the Government of India loan up to 17th instant was Rs. 16,76,14,200 of which the conversions amounted to Rs. 27,84,950.

SHELLEY CENTENARY.

"THE POET OF LIBERTY"

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

The centenary of Poet Shelley was celebrated, last Saturday, by Bombay, in a public meeting convened under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, which was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. K. Natarajan presided. There was a large audience.

A LADY'S TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said:—I was asked to-day whether I was perturbed at the prospect of being the only woman speaking to an audience composed almost entirely of men. But I refused to look upon this evening's as a formal function. It seems to me that we are students of Shelley, lovers of Shelley, who are met together in friendship and sympathy to express our admiration and appreciation of the poet on this the centenary of his death.

Of Shelley the man we are offered as many versions as he had biographers. A vast gulf lies between Mary Shelley's almost saint and Gribble's lover of ladies. We can never know which—(both, perhaps!)—is correct. Shelley was never in India; but I feel sure he thought of this country with interest and sympathy. To-day for the first time I read that he had suggested to one of his friends that he would like to hold a diplomatic post at the court of an Indian prince. Reading those lines in the Sensitive Plant of "the jessamine faint and the sweet tuberose, the sweetest flower for scent that blows." I think of a garden that I know a garden that I love in Northern India. Its hedges are of jessamine and the paths are bordered with white tuberoses. Had Shelley seen it he would have loved it too. Naturally, as a woman Shelley's attitude to woman and conduct to women most interests me. His ideal of womanhood is a noble and beautiful one. Bodily beauty is insufficient. He speaks of "a Lady the wonder of her kind, whose form was upborne by a lovely mind." Of one of his heroines he says that she "is like one of Shakespeare's women." It seems to me that Shelley's own women are lovely and lovable too.

To speak of Shelley the man; he is accused of having been faithless to both the women who loved him best. May be it was merely that Shelley was too tender to be true. He found it almost impossible to refuse comfort and consolation to any heart that ached for love of him. Undoubtedly he possessed genuine feeling, witness his regret and remorse after Harriet's death. Witness to his requests to and care for Clare Clairmont's future. In that respect he differed much from Byron who had treated that lady and his daughter by her very shabbily. But, one queries, may not the reason for that have been the fact that Byron understood Clare rather better than Shelley ever did. One would think after Shelley's experiences with Eliza that he would be most unlikely to look upon a resident sister-in-law as a possible angel in the house. Perhaps he fancied that a step-sister-in-law might prove an exception.

IS SHELLEY DEAD?

Of all the women whom Shelley loved, the women who loved him, I feel most sympathy with Mary Godwin. The conventional daughter of two very unconventional peope, she paid the price of her love in many a pang of wounded pride, many a heartache and much jealousy. Yet, through her life she kept her love for, and appeared to keep, her faith in Shelley. It is an open question whether Mary Godwin was deceived or whether she was wilfully blind. But, of her love there is no question. Behind the jest there was a graver meaning when she told Trelawny that she would never marry again. "Mary Shelley" was she said such a pretty name, that she could not contemplate with equanimity the possibility of any other being engraved on her tombstone. Perhaps she felt that some day, somewhere, when she rejoined her poet lover he would rejoice to find her all his own: "Mary Shelley" still.

To-day is Shelley's death day; but is Shelley dead, will Shelley ever die? As he said of Adonais: "till the Future dares forget the Past, his fate and fame shall be an Echo and a Light unto Eternity."

Mr. Lalit said some of Poet Shelley's poems were translated into Gujerati and it was a happy idea that they had gathered there to celebrate his centenary. He then sang a song in Gujerati on independence, which was much appreciated.

Revd. Mr. Gray said that Shelley was a lover of beauty, so much that it gave something more of the poet to the world. The poet tried to teach them to love beauty. His poems had music in them and were marvellous in imagination. He was a true teacher. His was a gigantic poetry which was a bearer of great thoughts and ideas.

A MEMORIAL IN ENGLAND.

Mr. L. G. Khare said he did not think that in the East there had been an opportunity to express on behalf of the Eastern people their appreciation, their respect and their love for one of the rarest and truest poets of Europe. There was a movement in England for a memorial to Shelley for which a fund was being collected, and he asked them if it was not possible for them to give an exhibition of their sympathy by contributing their quota to that memorial. He then gave an account of the work of the poet and said that his poems taught them non-violence and were inspired with toleration and led them to truth.

Mr. Jhabwalla said that the poet was in spirit and love an easterner rather than a westerner. Their *munis* and *yogis* had also devoted themselves to the love of God.

(Continued on next page.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

"99 PER CENT OF INDIANS WITHOUT FRANCHISE."

PT. TEWARI INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 10.

Pandit Venketesa Narain Tewari of the Servants of India Society and a member of the deputation which went to British Guiana is on a visit to Lucknow. Mr. Tewari is engaged in drafting the report of the deputation.

A representative of the Associated Press interviewed Mr. Tewari about his work on the deputation. The latter declined to make any statement regarding the enquiry made by him and his colleagues at Guiana or to indicate the nature of the recommendations which they propose to make. After a series of questions the Press representative was able to elicit some interesting particulars about British Guiana which should afford some opportunity of forming an idea of conditions of Indians in that colony.

INDIANS IN THE COLONY.

Mr. Tewari stated that they were in British Guiana for about 8 weeks and they spent another week in Trinidad at the request of the Government of India with the object of collecting the necessary information for comparing the moral and material condition of Indians in British Guiana with that of those domiciled in Trinidad. The Indian population is about 45 per cent. of the total population, Negroes being 40 per cent. and the remaining 15 per cent. consists of Europeans, Portuguese and Chinese. The Indians there are very conservative, tenaciously clinging to their own culture and civilisation. Their love for India is pathetic in its intensity. Large numbers of Indians are working on sugar estates while a good many have started rice cultivation on their own account. There is a fair number of Indian shopkeepers and the number of professional men though small at present, will rapidly increase in the near future. Some of them are also employed in Government services. A scheme placed before the Government of India by British Guiana deputation headed by Dr. Nunan in 1919 had been discussed but on arrival we were informed the scheme was unauthorised by and unacceptable to Government of British Guiana. So we were asked to examine the alternative scheme forwarded by Guianese Government in 1920 through the Colonial Office to India Office. This alternative scheme, however, we were further told, was intended to serve as a basis for discussion. This scheme was published in British Guiana and opinons of all parties concerned were invited on it. Owing to economic crisis through which British Guiana along with other colonies is passing, we were expressly told in responsible quarters that immediate resumption of emigration was not to be discussed. Almost daily we used to receive several batches each consisting of hundreds of Indians who enabled us to acquaint ourselves with their condition. Through the courtesy of British Guiana Government we went over the coast land visiting on the way a large number of sugar plantation or sugar estates where we interviewed managers as well as labourers. We saw labourers at work and studied the conditions under which they have to live and labour. There the estate provides free housing accommodation and medical relief. We had informal discussions with important associations and towards the close of our enquiry had formal sittings at which representatives of the Indian community, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Sugar Planters' Association, the Labour Union, the Farmers' Conference and the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Societies gave evidence on various points bearing on our enquiry. There was of course a conflict of opinions but if evidence is analysed one will discover that on all major points there was a practical agreement on the question of emigration.

FRANCHISE.

About 40 per cent. of Europeans are on the voters' list, about 12 per cent. of the Chinese and the Portuguese, 8 per cent. among the coloured people and only one per cent. among the Indians. During the last 85 years there has been only one single case of an Indian, Mr. Lakka, who has been returned to the combined court of policy where there had not been one single Indian so far. One peculiar thing in British Guiana is that the Hindus are not allowed to cremate their dead. The standard of literacy among the Indians as compared with other communities is very low although in the British Guiana statute there has been a compulsory elementary education ordinance since 1876. Schools are mostly under the mangement of mission bodies. "Apart from the question whether emigration to British Guiana is resumed or not, I should like to state emphatically my deliberate opinion, speaking in my personnel capacity, that Indian leaders should take earliest opportunities of sending out from here a few educated Indians to work among their compatriots to look after their educational interest and moral well being. This suggestion has nothing to do with the object with which the deputation was sent to British Guiana."

MR. PICKTHALL AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 10.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", President of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Conference, Sukkur, accompanied by some leaders, arrived at Karachi this morning and will address a large meeting this evening on the subject of "Islam."

TOKYO LETTER.

INDO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

CHINESE TURMOIL.

JAPAN IN SIBERIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, May 22.

The other day, after a long span of time, I had had the opportunity of renewing my friendship with Baron Keikichi Ishimoto, who by a happy coincidence sat next to me at the annual dinner of the Japan Peace Society. We exchanged views on many topics of the day, especially the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the political upheavals in India. He enthusiastically assured me that the younger generation of Japan was heartily sympathetic with the people of India in their great and noble struggle for freedom. Later on, at the invitation of this young Japanese Peer, I had tiffin with him at a local restaurant, to discuss things in a much more freer atmosphere than the Social Hall of Josui Kwan, where the Japan Peace Society held its meeting, could afford. The present Baron is the eldest son of the late General Baron Ishimoto, Minister of War during the Russo-Japanese War, and the scion of an old Samurai family. Though born with a silver spoon in his mouth, he is more in touch with the poorer and needy classes than the aristocracy of the land, and is generally conceded to be a prominent leader of young and democratic Japan.

"The Anglo-Japanese Alliance," said the Baron, "which has now met with a well-deserved death, played havoc with our relations with India. By no process of interpretation of any of its clauses could Japan be put under the obligation of quelling internal disturbances in India, but there had never been a dearth of those who by fair means or foul, took advantage of its existence to frighten the Indian people with the Japanese bogey. The Japanese Navy, no doubt, at the request of the British authorities, landed sailors at Singapore when disturbances broke out there, some years ago, but I have sufficient reasons to tell you that they really repent of what they did to alienate the feelings of their Asiatic brethren at the bidding of the British. I was in America at that moment, and the young Japanese over there were very anxious of the future relations between India and Japan. But you must rest assured that the Government and the officials of this country are one factor and the common people the other. The days of secret diplomacy and bureaucratic statesmanship are few and far numbered, and the time is not far off when India, China and Japan will join hands, not for exploitation of the weak or for aggressive purposes but for peace and goodwill throughout the world.

"The material civilization of the West is now on its last legs. There were times when Japan was blindly copying everything from America and Europe but a strong reaction is already in evidence. Our eyes have been opened, and now for the first time, we have begun to realise that the standard of Oriental civilization is far higher than that of the West. Look at China! What a wonderful civilization she can boast of! There is nothing in the West which can compare favourably with the city planning system of old China. Even the construction of the city of Rome cannot stand in comparison with the art of the ancient Chinese architects. And then India, which in the Japanese language is called the Land of Heaven, is the teacher of the whole East. Her glorious past will for ever remain the object of admiration throughout the intellectual world. She gave the world her wisdom and philosophy ere the foundations of the Roman Empire were laid, and for centuries remained the centre of thought and the arts of civilization. The hollowness of the Western civilization having been proved during the last war and the testimony borne by the confusion that prevails after it, the whole world is looking towards the East with parched throats for some sort of relief from the scorching rays of materialism. The Orient would be guilty of a great dereliction of duty if it does not rise to the occasion."

Baron Ishimoto is working for the organisation of a young men's group in Japan and is greatly desirous to have similar organizations in India, China, etc. It is his earnest desire to hold a Young men's Conference and show the Governments the real way to settle the international problems and promote good relations among nations. Commenting on the Washington Conference and numerous other conferences that are held the year round, Baron Ishimoto expressed doubts if the majority of the people who were supposed to be represented at those luxurious gatherings, even knew where Washington or Genoa were situated. He deprecated the genuineness of the high sounding phrases that usually adorn the speeches of the professional statesmen or the communiques so often issued by the various Governments.

"The only remedy for all these ailments," emphasised the young Peer, "is to have a conference of the common people. Please tell the people of India, through the columns of the 'Bombay Chronicle', that the Japanese nation owed them a deep debt of gratitude for the great contributions of religion, arts, and sciences, etc., made by their ancestors to our motherland, and now, when they find

(Continued on page 8.)

NEED FOR A CHANGED POLICY.

LOK. TILAK'S EXAMPLE.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Brahmana Sabha, the second anniversary of the death of Lok. Tilak was celebrated on Sunday night at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya. Dr. M. B. Velker presided.

MR. L. B. BHOPATKER.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatker said some people called those people traitors to their country who advocated the principles which Lok. Tilak followed throughout his life long political career. He was afraid the men who spoke thus had not their heads on their shoulders. He was also afraid that these people were more fond of mere catchwords than fundamental principles. They had met there to celebrate Lok. Tilak's anniversary and at the same time to examine and try to follow his principles, on which he had based his conduct. In the early years of the nineteenth century the fight for the supremacy in India was between two powers—one started from Bengal and spread thence all over India and another which was in the western part of the country had also spread itself to the north and to many parts of the country. Such opportunities of giving supremacy in the country were given to others also, the Rajputs and others,—but none of them accepted them and took advantage of them. But only the Marathas took advantage of the great opportunities which came in their way, by fighting and defeating the most warlike people in India like the Rajputs and Gurkhas and became supreme in the country. From a small beginning in the town of Poona they spread themselves all over the country and the fight ultimately became between Bhagwan Zenda of the Marathas and the Union Jack of the British. And the latter succeeded. Both had done their best to pull down the other and at the battle of Ashta the final blows to Maratha ambitions were given.

MR. CHIPLUNKER'S WORK.

But if the Maratha Kingdom had disappeared, their ambition for Swaraj had not yet died. Their spirit was alive yet; the Marathas might have been defeated, but they were alive and not dead for ever. Their ambition was still there. The apparent defeat had showed them, but it had not killed them and the man who told them so first was Vishnupant Chiplunker. He was the father of their present agitation and he opened the eyes of Marathas to the true state of things. He told them that the westernising influence had gone too far and that it was high time to realise their past greatness. Their past glories, and their future possibilities. He had asked them not to be disheartened by the present unfortunate circumstances. His book "Nibandhamala" was the Gita of all Maratha Nationalists. Men like Chiplunker, Tilak and Gandhi belonged to the whole of India and they were not men with a narrow provincial outlook. Chiplunker died young when he was only 32 years old and the flag which had fallen from his dead hands was taken up by Lok. Tilak and carried forward in the battle.

LOK. TILAK'S LIFE WORK.

Tilak's life work was not for establishing Swaraj, for founding new societies, or for introducing new ideas. His life work was to essimilate the old ideas with the new leavin of western ideas and by a harmonious combination of the two to attain their object. They would rarely find a new idea, or new thought, or startling theories, either in his speeches, or his writings. The same golden thread ran through his writings and speeches,—that the ideas which he had for the regeneration of India by a combination of their own and Western methods should be spread consistently. They would find nothing very great or new in his life from 1880—1895.

HIS INDOMITABLE SPIRIT.

At least the speaker could see no greatness in it. The reason why he opposed the Age of Consent Bill was this—that they should not allow their rulers to interfere with their social and religious habits and customs, for if once they did that then there would be no end to these reforms and that by so doing those rulers would capture them soul and body. He looked upon all Government, as a necessary evil, and he thought there should be no interference with their religious and social customs. They would laugh at the writings of Tilak between the years 1880—95 if they read them, because they were commonplace and there was nothing extraordinary in them. But in 1895 he at once shot into the political horizon and rent as under, for ever, the veil, which had blinded them for so many years. Let us think of those times! There was the British Government with the old fashioned professional ultra-loyalists and *durbarees*, as hangers on and there was the public. The torch which was lighted by Chiplunker became a powerful light in the hands of Tilak. Rand and Ayerst were murdered in Poona about that year and Government repression was strongest and Tilak was suspected of being at the bottom of the whole thing. Babu Motilal Ghose at this time wrote a letter to Tilak advising him to apologise to Government and escape from their clutches. What was the reply of Lok. Tilak? They should, every one of them, read that letter again and again. He wrote in reply that he would never apologise to Government. He said it did not matter in the least to him whether he was in jail or anywhere, but apologise he would not to anybody. After he was liberated from his imprisonment Tilak at once told the Marathas that his imprisonment had made no difference either in his work, or his thoughts. It was very easy to write about Swaraj now, but in 1898 it was a very difficult problem to patriotic writers how to avoid that particular work and yet convey that very meaning. By various means they expressed their meaning, but the word Swaraja was never used. At Akola, Tilak had, however, told the people that they should tell Government that they wanted Shivaji's Swaraj! Now there was such a thing as sedition towards Government, but it might possibly happen that in a few years more, say in 1932, there might be such a crime in the Penal Code as sedition against the people. Their ideas were fast changing; every moment of their life. It was Lok. Tilak who gave the ideal of Swaraj to the country, through the National Congress and by constitutional means and methods.

NEW METHODS AND POLICIES.

The speaker then traced the rise of new methods and spirit in this country and said that when the bomb outrage took place in Bengal it was only natural for Government to arrest Lok. Tilak who, they thought, was at the bottom of the whole agitation. Our methods of agitation and ideals always changed. What was good for them before, might not be so now. From 1919 to 1920 Lok. Tilak guided them in their methods of attaining Swaraj, which ideal he had given them only a few years ago.

ADJUSTMENT TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

In 1905 he was opposed to any deputation being sent to England to plead their cause before the people of England; but in 1915-16 he it was who was the greatest supporter of a deputation to England, and he even agreed to bear the expenses of such a deputation. What made him support these two different policies at two different times? What had occurred in the meantime? They must remember that the game of politics was a difficult one and they had to fight their opponents with their own methods and weapons. It was all a matter of policy which was dictated by circumstances and in 1917 he went to England because India was promised reforms in that year. Tilak wanted to defeat the machinations of Government by all possible means. He wanted them to fight Government in the Councils by the very weapons which they had been given. He wanted to show to the world that Government was ruling India by means of the Veto. He had told them that unless they fought Government by their weapons, they would never succeed and that was the real method of attaining their goal, in the eyes of the speaker. If they did not succeed by one method, then let them adopt another. If one method failed, they should make use of another. What was not necessary was faint-heartedness. They must be stout-hearted in their work. And that was the lesson he drove into the minds of the people. Only by the harmonious blending of their different methods could they reach their goal. Till the year 1895 Mr. Tilak went on with his spade work and captured the hearts of the Marathas and making himself sure of his ground he proceeded to plant his principles and then to show them the methods proper for their work. What he admired most in Mahatma Gandhi was this his respect for all sorts of opinions.

CRITICS OF THE MARATHAS.

And he would ask his critics whether they themselves were fit to criticise the Marathas; he would ask them whether they were even patriotic enough to do that? Had they served India as the Marathas had done? The present was not the time to create dissensions; it was the duty of everyone to make up their differences and quarrels. It was not the time for creating more dissensions and thus divert the country from its real object. Whatever might be the decision of the Congress Committee, he would tell the Congress that its real business was to create unity in the country, irrespective of caste and creed. That was the most important thing to be done. There must be only two kinds of people in the country—one the Government and its hangers-on and the other its opponents. Did the critics of Maharashtras think that the latter cared a fig for these workers' criticisms? Twenty thousand of their countrymen had gone to the prisons for the purpose of establishing the peoples' right to freedom of speech, but that freedom of speech was being killed by these unofficial censors. Not by such criticism was it possible to persuade the Marathas that they were doing a wrong thing, but by arguments and reason. Was Mr. Jayaker the only lawyer in Bombay who was practicing now? If not, why, he, of all persons, who had done so much for the country, was so bitterly attacked? The Congress was for all parties and all shades of opinion and it was not the monopoly of only one school of thought.

FIXED PRINCIPLES—BUT CHANGE IN POLICIES."

Dr. Velker said the one lesson they had to take from Lok. Tilak's life was this: that he stuck to his principles and not to his methods. While methods had to be changed, according to changed circumstances, Mr. Tilak's principles always remained constant. He wanted Swaraj and he worked for it for nearly 40 years, but he had never told them that only this particular method was good and not any other. Mr. Tilak had asked them to adopt any method which would lead them to Swaraj. That was why he opposed the sending of a deputation to England at one time, and strongly advocated and supported it at another time. He encouraged the students to join the I. D. F. at one time, when England was in danger, and when they were promised reforms. But throughout he held by his ideal of Swaraj for India, whatever might be his difficulties. It was their duty to consider now whether they had advanced or receded during the last two years, since the death of the Lokmanya. No doubt the times were difficult, but were they standing still, or making an advance? Mr. Tilak asked them to go into the Councils, not for the purpose of begging for more reforms, but for the purpose of fighting for more, with the same weapons which the bureaucracy had given, and on their own ground. He had told them while accepting what was given always to keep their eyes fixed on the ideal of Swaraj.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Mr. Yeshwant A. Nene in proposing a vote of thanks said they knew the abilities of Mr. Bhopatker, and also his courage. He appealed to him, however, not to embitter more the feelings which had already been exacerbated by the writings in the Press. No doubt an editor thought himself to be omniscient, but as everybody knew he had his limitations, and people must not mind foolish writings. It was the duty of every one, in these difficult times to make up their quarrels by sweet reasonableness, and not drive a wedge between two schools of thought in the same party. He asked the lecturer to have a little patience in dealing with such criticism and bide his time. But the present was not the time for widening the gulf between the parties in this country. Unity was the one thing essential and they must all work to that end.

AT AHMEDABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 10.

To-day the being anniversary of Lok. Tilak, Prof. Swaminarayan of the National College addressing the public meeting said that difference in the treatment of Mahatma Gandhi and Lok. Tilak in jail showed that the irresponsibility of the Government had increased despite the Reforms at the time of Lok. Tilak Government had been itself responsible for its acts, but now it secured the Indians who were held responsible.

AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 10.

The second anniversary of Lok. Tilak according to the Hindu calender was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. The Municipal market on the bazar were closed. About Ten thousand poor men were fed at the market maidan, Mr. N. C. Kelkar personally serving the untouchables.

Ladies' Association and the Bhagini Mandal organised the kirtans and the lectures which were attended by hundreds of people.

A TAXICAB ROBBERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

A taxicab robbery was committed at about ten o'clock this morning at Belliaghatta. It is reported that an up-country durwan employed at Narikaldanga depot of the Asiatic Petroleum Company (India) limited was handed a cash amounting to Rs. 4,555 and a cheque for Rs. 1,596 to be paid in at the company's headoffice in Clive Street. He had not proceeded far from the depot when a well dressed Bengali got down from a taxi and forthwith hit the servant with a lathi rendering him unconscious. Two other men immediately alighted from the taxi, picked up the bag containing money and the cheque and three men then drove off at topspeed. Police enquiry is proceeding. No arrest has been made yet.

KHILAFAT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, July 10.

The Khilafat Enquiry Committee, after examining some more witnesses, left Lahore on the 5th July for Cawnpore where representatives from Oudh and local men gave evidence. The Committee left Cawnpore the same night for Allahabad where it examined representatives from various parts of U. P. on the 6th and 7th and left for Jubbulpore, where witnesses from northern district of C. P. gave evidence. The Committee arrives to-day at Nagpur by motor, whence it will proceed to Akola and Ahmedabad, reaching Bombay on the 17th.

The Press statement that members of the Khilafat Enquiry Committee sit on the Congress Commission as coopted members is incorrect. The Khilafat Enquiry Committee is in fact a distinctly separate body, holding enquiry Independently of the Congress.

Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni has gone back to Meerut to preside over the Provincial Khilafat Committee meeting and rejoins the Khilafat Committee at Bombay. Mr. Samiullah Khan, the coopted member for C. P. joined the Committee at Jubbulpore.

RETIREMENT SCHEME OF SENIOR CAVALRY OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The following communique is issued:—The Secretary of State for India has now approved the terms on which senior cavalry officers of the Indian Army of between eighteen and twenty-three years service, who are surplus to future requirements, shall be retired. The main features of the retirement scheme are:—(A) £100/- increment to the ordinary pension or as an alternative, a cash bonus of £1250/-, (B) the passage leave and the disability concessions as laid down in the rules framed in pursuance of the Royal Warrant dated 25th April 1922. For the retirement of surplus junior officers of the Indian Army, detailed instructions will issue shortly to all concerned.

The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Law member, will leave Simla on Tuesday for a short visit to Allahabad and Bombay and return on the 24th instant.

On the night of the 6th instant a hurricane caused some damages in Coonoor, trees being uprooted broke telegraph wires and dislocated telegraphic communication to Cotacamund.—(A. P.)

SHELLEY CENTENARY.

(Continued from previous page.)

The poet was a true lover of God, a true *yogi* born in the land of the West.

The President said that he read Poet Shelley's marvellous poems which would always endure as long as the English language endures. When they read his poetry it was pure and lofty in spirit. Was it possible, he asked, for a man of love and dirty life to produce lofty poetry? Was it possible for them, he added, to run on parallel lines speaking 100 years after Shelley? He thought it was quite possible that after natural suffering that lofty spirit like Shelley was enmeshed in all those struggles in which he was to have produced such poetry. His was a great spirit which tried to give expression to those thoughts.

Mr. Natrajan then explained the principles underlying *satva* and *samata*, which were wonderfully executed according to Hindu culture. Shelley on the other hand was a poet of nature and they could not have calm without a storm, which was a dualism of nature. He then explained the aspects of *shakti* and *shanti* and said that there was a higher spirit of thought in the East as also in the West and as they ascending higher and higher the East would cummingle with the West.

Mr. Bharucha in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers and the chair, observed that Shelley's was a life of revolt against the forms of society, dogmas of religion, conventionalities of the Church, etc. But his revolt was not material or physical, nor violent. It was spiritual, bloodless, non-violent. He exhorted the audience to follow the injunctions of Mahatmaji for showing the utmost tolerance to all, and to co-operate with the British people whenever our ideals and actions coincided. In conclusion, he wished that the spirit of Shelley, viz., of Liberty, Charity and Humanity may permeate among the British bureaucracy, which alone would bring about a better understanding, and even union, between Britain and India.

The meeting was then dissolved.

KHADDAR ON THE STAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Yesterday we were treated to a beautiful scene of "Khaddar". The "Gandharva", the premier dramatic Company of Western India, staged their popular play "Sharada", on Sunday last, in which most of the Characters including "Sharada", "Indira Kaku", "Kodand", "Kanchan Bhat" and others all were dressed in pure khaddar and that the audience much appreciated the change could be seen from the prolonged cheers and applauses received by "Gandharva" on making his first entrance in Khaddar as "Indira Kaku."

"Gandharva" has done much not only to revolutionise but also to purify the Marathi stage, thought much remains to be accomplished still. It is therefore quite in the fitness of things that he should adopt and try to popularise Khaddar on the stage.

If the actors aspire to attain to the dignity of Social Servants, they cannot help dressing in Khaddar wherever possible. Everybody must be a patriot first and everything else afterwards. If the audience appreciate and admire khaddar on the stage, as they did last Sunday, it is the duty of every Company to leave aside their own predilections and use Khaddar, at least where it does not spoil the dramatic effects.

I am strongly of opinion that Khaddar can well be used in all social plays such as "Sharada", "Sanshaya Kallol", "Ekacha Pyala", and others.

I congratulate "Gandharva" on this innovation and many other improvements he has introduced, such as beautiful and scientific singing, appropriate dresses, the organ in place of the informal harmonium and high class plays written by cultured literary playwriters.—Yours, etc.

G. K. S.

TRAM INSPECTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Yesterday I asked a Tram Inspector at the halting station, Bori Bunder, where a certain tram was bound for and he told me *Grant Road*; I jumped into the car, and after a few minutes, I found that the car was making for Elphinstone Circle which was quite a surprise to me, I got out near the Post Office, and came back to interrogate the Tram Inspector about the wrong information he supplied me with, but could not identify the Inspector as there were about three officials of the Tramway Company standing near one another at the halting station at Bori Bunder; it was my intention to report the Inspector to the Chief Inspector who is always on duty at the Tram Terminus; it is to be hoped that the next time such wrong information is given to me by those tram officials who ought to know where different cars are bound for, I shall be in a position to bring the delinquent to book and have him punished by the superior officers of the Company.—Yours, etc.

"A PASSENGER."

July 8.

A Punjab Government Press communique states:—

"Pilgrims for Badri Nath are warned that owing to the failure of rains in March the situation with regard to the shortage of food stocks in Garhwal has been aggravated. Intending pilgrims are therefore strongly advised to postpone their visit to a more favourable year. Those who disregard this warning will incur the risk of starvation and it may become necessary to stop pilgrims definitely at Lachman Jhula."

H. H. The Nawab of Khairpur State (Sindh) has appointed the well-known physician of Lahore, Haziqul Hind Hakim Sayed Jafaryabali as his medical advisor.

TOKYO LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

themselves under the wheels of fortune, the Japanese public, especially the common people, have every sympathy with them in their noble efforts to ameliorate the lot of their people. eLt the younger generation of India also organise themselves into a youngmen's group, as contemplated by us in Japan, and then join hands to break down the ramparts behind which the bureaucratic forces are at work. Force and sheer force is almost an article of faith with the western nations, but the watch-word of the East has always been non-violence. That is why Mahatma Gandhi is now an object of worship throughout this country. To bring about an understanding between the younger hearts of India, China, Japan and other countries of the East is the paramount need of the day."

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

The Chinese civil war has been fought to finish in the twinkling of an eye. The Mukden forces have been easily defeated by the Chihli army and forced to beat a hasty retreat. Wu Pei-fu had the advantage of an able generalship, but the large and well-equipped armies of Chang Tso-lin did not befriend him. After the first few blows, the Fengtien soldiers of Chang coud not withstand the onslaughts of the the enemy and surrendered in large numbers. This kind of fighting is a special characteristic of China. In short, the rout of Chang Fso-lin is now an accomplished fact, and it looks as if he shall have to chant a funeral oration over many of the hopes he had been entertaining of dominating the Chinese politics.

The victorious Wu Pei-fu is now the master of the situation at Peking. The President, who had from the outset been inclined towards the Chihli faction, has by a mandate deprived Chang Tso-lin of all his officials rank and honours and commanded him to vacate his post. Another presidential mandate has proclaimed the dismissal of Liang Shih-yi, the Premier; Yeh Kungcho, Minister of Communications; and Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, as the prime instigators of the present Fengtien-Chihli war, the revocation of their titles and their arrest. Both Liang Shih-yi and Yeh Kung-cho were beyond the reach of Peking when the warrants against them were issued, and one fine morning having made their appearance at Kobe with several bodyguards and secretaries, have been allowed to land on Japanese soil as political refugees. Shorn of all honours, the Mukden Chief—Marshal Chang Tsolin—is now at the end of his tether. There was some hope of his making a last stand at some point of vantage and fight a life and death struggle, but a practical experience of the last few weeks as well as the hopelessness of his case as pronounced by experts, have made him a bit wiser, and he has decided not to take any initiative action against the Chihli army. Finding it a risky business to stake his fortunes on actual warfare, he has retreated into his own domain and declared the independence of the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria, thus setting at naught the Central Government's order.

Despite the loss of life and property that civil war levies as tribute, China has not gained a tithe from the present political strife. Instead of two, as heretofore, there will now be three Governments in the country, which the world at large chooses to call the Republic of China. Impartial observers believe that as Chang's defeat was the outcome of his private feud with Wu Pei-fu, his declaration of independence, born as it is out of adversity, will have little value. But Chang is a former outlaw chief and has for years wielded considerable influence over the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria, therefore, if he is really on the point of being forced out of his present strong holds, he is determined to leave nothing but a bed of ruins for his successors. Consequently, the Chambers of Commerce and other business interests in Manchuria are flooding the President's Office at Peking with telegrams for the reinstatement of their Tuchun. The Government, however, has now been disillusioned by the telegrams received from such influential sources, and it wil be no wonder, if the new Premier, Wang Shih-chen, may try to bring about a compromise between the different warring factions. But a compromise at the present juncture would in all possibility be burying the hatchet for a short while. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, no doubt, as the "Manchester Guardian" remarks, backed the wrong horse when shaking hands with Chang Tso-lin, whose political views and objects in life are as different from those of Dr. Sun as Poles as under.

While the political situation at Peking is in a state of confusion, the Chinese students in Tokyo are face to face with starvation, on account of the stoppage of remittances from the Home Government. With the final examinations approaching, about 2,000 students find themselves in somewhat of a predicament for lack of funds, which no Chinese Government has ever condescended to send regularly. This being a chronic trouble, every Chinese Minister in Tokyo for the last two years has been embarrassed on the same score. Many times through the persuations of the Chinese Legation, the Tokyo Foreign Office came to the rescue, but the Chinese authorities at home have never felt the humiliation thus leaving things to go from bad to worse, so much so that Mr. Hoo Wei-tei, the Chinese Minister at Tokyo, unable to cope with the situation resigned his post and left for Peking last March. Mr. Ma Ting-liang, the Charge d'Affaires, also feeling much embarrassed over the poverty of the students who find themselves in a strange land with no help in sight, have all of a sudden disappeared from Tokyo to be followed later on by the Secretaries Messrs. Koo and Chang. The Chinese Legation in Tokyo is now virtually locked up and the whereabouts of the inmates are a sealed book to the general public. On the other hand, thousands of young students are on the verge of starvation while their war lords fight among themselves for their own selfish ends.

ANDHRA LETTER.

PROGRESS OF N. C. O.

COMPLAINTS REGARDING KHADDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRN, June 20.

Andhradesa is still strangely included in the Madras Presidency according to the official classification of province, though every Andhra feels his individuality, and believes that the Andhra Province has become a reality. The great Andhra movement founded by our venerable leader, Desabhakta Konda Venkatappiah, now in goal, roused the Andhras to a state of self-consciousness and happily the movement was crowned with success in as much as the Indian National Congress, recognising the principle of the redistribution of province on a linguistic basis, granted a separate province for the Andhras. The Andhra at present is a separate entity and is a factor to be reckoned with in the public life of the country.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT.

The partition agitation added considerably to the spread of a spirit of nationalism in our province, and there was a tremendous cry for National Education in the Andhra country, especially in Godavery and Krishna. Rajahmundry and Machilipatnam at once bestirred themselves and started National Colleges. Unfortunately the national school at Rajahmundry has had a chequered career, but the one at Machilipatnam now stands as a model for the whole of India. The late Mr. Koppale Hanumantarao, M.A.,B.L., Principal of the National College at Masulipatam, dedicated his life to the college, and it is a standing monument to the labours of that great soul. The advent of the non-cooperation movement has given fresh impetus to the cause of national education in this province, and the national school at Rajahmundry is remodelled, while a number of schools have sprung up at Cocanada Ellore, Bezwada, Guntur, Tenali, Ongole and other places.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

The boycott of Councils met with a tremendous success in this province. This movement gave an excellent opportunity for the national workers to impart political education to the politically backward masses. All the nationalist candidates boycotted the polls and 80 per cent., of the voters abstained from voting.

More than a hundred Andhra lawyers suspended their practice and took to national work and many of them are now lodged in the gaol. But no systematic efforts have yet been made to start Panchayets on any large scale.

The temperance movement has met with great success in the Andhra province. Everywhere bidders refused to bid and ryots and landowners refused to give their trees for tapping. Hence drink is largely reduced and the Government received a tremendous blow. Picketing on ideal lines was conducted at Nuzidr in the Krishna District and the picket were sent to gaol. Many drunkards purified by the N. C. O. movement, gave up their drink and began themselves to picket.

KHADDAR.

It is in this item, that the Andhra Province is at its best. Mahatma Gandhi paid a noble tribute to Andhra spinners and weavers. A great deal of cotton is available in this province and there are a great many spinning and weaving experts. A lage quantity of khaddar is produced here and was for some time past being exported to Bombay and other places. The Bombay merchants wanted to make capital of the strong demand for khaddar at Bombay and the profuse supply of khaddar from the Andhra, and therefore, with the help of the Audhra merchants, encouraged the production of counterfeit khaddar. Hence, the element of deceit entered the minds of the weavers, and it has now become very difficult to find out where genuine khaddar can be had. The Bombay and Andhra merchants, by encouraging the spread of false khaddar did an incalculable disservice to the country. But of late, attempts are being made to remedy this state of things. As the production, hitherto there has been very little organised effort. All the khaddar produced is by private effort. The National College, Machilipatnam, the villages Kantavaram and Angaloor of the Kistna District bravely took the lead. After the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi the khaddar movement has been growing by leaps and bounds and systematic and organised efforts are being made to improve the production of khaddar. Khaddar factories are being started at all the important places. At Rajahmundry, a Sree Gandhi Parisramalaya has been started as a joint-stock company with a capital of Rs. 50,000 and a Khilafat depot is also organised. More than 100 looms are working under the management of the former, while about 25 are working under the management of the latter. At Ongole, a company has been started with a Capital of Rs. 50,000. At Nellore a joint stock company with a capital of 5 lakhs of rupees is organised. At Cocanada, Guntur, Tanukur and other places similar companies are under formation. These companies serve to increase the production of khaddar and supply pure, genuine khaddar. Thus the khaddar movement has spread throughout the Andhradesa like wild fire. However, want of adequate funds is a serious handicap to the spread of khaddar and if rich provinces like Bombay come to our aid, I am sure, we shall be able to put forth our maximum effort, and we shall then be sure of covering the nakedness of some of the other provinces. One thing, however, which I wish to draw the prominent attention of the "Maharatta" and men of other provinces, is that it is only the pitiable dependence of theirs on the Andhra for covering their bodies, that has encouraged fraud among the Andhra merchants. It is therefore advisable that every province should rely on itself as far as possible: but if it is not possible to do so at present, it is better that the provincial congress committees of other provinces should procure Andhra khaddar through the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee.

SWAMI SATYA DEV'S EYE COMPLAINT

PASSPORT TO EUROPE REFUSED.

AMAZING ATTITUDE OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the instance of Swami Satya Deva we are enclosing the copies of correspondence that has passed between him and the Passport Officer, Bombay, from which it will be seen that the Bombay Government has denied to Swamiji a passport for Austria and Germany, where he is recommended to go for treatment to his eyes. Verily, refusal of a passport to a bona-fide patient is unthinkable as Swamiji says, but that is his experience of Sir George Lloyd's Government!—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSE,
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

July 6.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Bombay, 28/4/22.

To the Passport Officer, Bombay,

Sir,—With reference to the interview I had with your goodself to-day, may I say that I am recommended by my medical advisers to consult expert opthalmic surgeons of Austria and Germany like Dr. Paggenstecher and Dr. Fouche, who are renowned opthalmists all the world over; and hence my doctor's recommendation, as will be seen from the accompanying medical certificate. I, therefore, need a passport for Germany and Austria in the first instance. Secondly, I have applied for passport for France, Switzerland and England so that I can go to any health resort after the medical treatment in Austria and Germany.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) SATYA DEVA.

D. R. Sirdesai,
L. R. C. P. & S.
Surgeon Oculist.
Eye Hospital,
Sundhurst Road,
Girgaon, Bombay,
13-4-22.

I have examined Swami Satya Deva and find that he suffers from Cataracts one of which has been removed not very satisfactorily. He needs proper treatment for his eyes under the care of the best possible Opthalmic Surgeons such as those of the European Countries.

(Sd.) D. S. SIRDESAI.

No. P. S. 438,
Passport Office,
Secretriat, Mayo Road,
Bombay, 6th May, 1922.

From
J. A. Arratoon, Esq.,
Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay.

To
Swami Satya Deva,
Purshotam Building,
Girgaum Tram Terminus,

Sir,—In reply to your letter dated the 28th April, 1922, I have the honour to inform you that the Government regret that they cannot alter their decision to grant you the passport for any other European Country, but England.

I am to add that there are several good ophthalmic surgeons and health resorts in England.

Your passport will be forwarded to you on receipt of Rs. 3 which is the fee for a passport.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedience servant,

(Sd.) J. A. ARRATOON,
Passport Officer,
to the Government of Bombay.

Purshotam Building,
Girgaum Tram Terminus,
Bombay, 8th May, 1922.

To,
J. A. Arratoon, Esq.,
Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter No. P. C. 438, dated the 6th instant. You do not state any reason, why your Government insists on giving me passport for England, when I want it specifically and principally for Germany and Austria. Does your Government contend, that in England there are as good Ophthalmic surgeons as Dr. Paggenstecher and Dr. Fouke of Germany and Austria? Do not English patients go over to Austria and Germany for eye treatment? Why do they journey to the continent, if equally able opthalmists are available in England? Can the Government give names and addresses of the English ophthalmists with as wide world reputation as the celebrated Drs. Fouke and Paggenstecher enjoy?

Let me make the position clear to the Government that they are greatly responsible for the present state of my eyes, as I will indicate here. In March, 1921, my right eye was operated at Moga, and I proceeded to Almorah for complete rest, so that the wounds might be healed up and my sight restored. The day I reached Almorah—in April, 1921—the very day the English Magistrate served me with a notice under Section 144: My eye was still bandaged; I was not physically fit to deliver any lecture; and I was unnecessarily provoked and agitated, just when I needed absolute rest. After 24 days when the public protest grew in volume, the Magistrate realized his mistake and withdrew the order.

From Almorah, I went to Farukabad in May last, just to consult the Doctors and see my friends as well. But here too I was served at the station with an order under Section 144 from another District Magistrate. I waited for a few days within which period the Magistrate could see his mistake, but the Police was obstinate. For self-respect, I had to disobey the unjust order. There was great agitation. I was tried and sentenced to six hours' sitting in the Court.

Thus on two occasions, when I went to Almorah and to Farrukhabad for rest and treatment I was practically harassed by the servants of the Government. The provocation and the agitation affected the eyes, so much so, that my right eye is practically past cure, and my left eye is also affected. I could have sued Government for damages, but I did not put in my claim.

Now, that I am medically advised by doctors at this end to proceed to Germany and Austria to consult Drs. Fouke and Pagenstecher, I cannot see how your Government can stand in my way for expert ocular treatment. Has not the harassment been enough so far? Has not the damage done to my eyes been very grave so damage done to my eyes very grave so far? far? Does the Govt. undertake to hav my eyes cured by English Ophthalmists in England? If they fail, does the Government undertake to pay me all damages? I trust, better counsels will prevail and that the Government will let me have the requisite passports for Germany and Austria.

Meanwhile I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) SATYA DEVA.

Name:—Swami Satya Deva.

P.S.—As you have seen, I cannot walk by myself, nor can I read or write, that is the present state of my eyes. Can Government deny a passport to a patient? That is unthinkable.

A REMINDER.

COPY.

26-5-22.

To
The Passport Officer,
Bombay.

Sir,

I regret, though weeks have passed away, I have not as yet received a passport for Germany and Austria. I remind you once again of my letter of the 9th instant, and trust matters will now be expedited.

Yours Truly,
(Sd.) SATYA DEVA.

The Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of communication dated the 26th May, 1922, which is receiving attention.

Subject:—
Grant of a passport for Germany and Austria.

No. P. C. 438,
Passport Office,
Secretariat, Mayo Road,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1922.

From
J. A. Arratoon, Esq.,
Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay.

Swami Satyadeva,
Purshotam Building,
Girgaum Tram Terminus.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter, dated the 26th May, 1922, regarding the endorsement of your passport for certain countries on the continent, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state that Government have nothing to add to their previous communication.

The passport issued in your favour for the journey to England will be forwarded to you on receipt of the fee of Rs. 3.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. A. ARRATOON,
Passport Officer to the Govt. of Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY

GOVERNORS & KOLHAPUR.

STRANGE AFFINITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There seem to exist strange affinities between the Governors of Bombay and the Maharajahs of Kolahpur! For a long time, it was difficult to understand the reasons thereof. People used to marvel, how on one hand Government viewed with disfavour Lok. Tilak's earnest efforts to revive the memory of the redoubtable Shivaji, and how on the other hand Government was thick and thin with the Maharajah of Kolhapur, a descendant of Shivaji! Of course, there was one point patent, that the Maharajah stood for the Non-Brahmins; whilst the Government was opposed to the strength and solidarity of the Brahamins! There was thus a common ground between both. But there was something wider and deeper than that. And we really owe it to the "Maharatta" and the "Kesari" to have fearlessly published the correspondence, that passed between the Maharajah of Kolhapur and the then Governor, the Resident and the various officials of Bombay Presidency, which reveal the various manoeuvres employed to checkmate Lok. Tilak and his great nationalist work. The friendship between the late Maharajah and Lord Sydenham was intimate. For did not both of them "love" Lok. Tilak? To-day, the successors of both, the present Maharajah and Sir George Lloyd, are great friends. And whilst the Maharajah is just enjoying the hospitality of the Governor, the Maharajah's non-Brahmin subjects are simultaneously passing resolutions for the extension of the Governor's term of office! Are not these strange affinities? Whither will they lead us, please?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PARSIS AND PERSIA.

BY G. K. N.

Since the publication of the last letter from our friend Dr. Dady in Persia, Reuter has been good enough to inform us about the threatened strike of policemen and sundry Frontier raids. Proper enquiries will doubtless elicit the fact that the police discontent is hardly as serious in the Metropolis of Persia, as it was not very long ago in Calcutta and Madras, and that as regards the raids the total of casualties during the last two months on our north-west border exceeds any on which to continue the propaganda for the creation of a hopelessly disorganised Persia.—G. K. N.

Mr. M. Dady's letter from Isphan.

The following is the text of the letter I have received from Mr. Minouchehr Dady from Ispahan:—

ISPAHAN, June 2.

"Dear Mr. Nariman,—In continuation of my letter of 15-5-22, I reached Ispahan on 23-5-22. The gentleman who had promised to take me in his car right upto Teheran, failed to do so and I found myself in difficulty in Yezd at the time of making a move to Isphan. Fortunately for me Mr. Manchersha R. Kapadia, a Parsi gentleman, who has been travelling in Persia for some time, helped me out of the difficulty by giving me a lift in his "doroshky" (horse carriage) to Ispahan. A saintly sort of man, he looked after me like a father during my illness on our way from Yezd to Ispahan and for all his help, kindness and good feelings towards me I am highly obliged and thank him very much.

"On my arrival to Ispahan I was the guest of Arbab Sheriar Faridun. It would require pages to write in detail how he has helped me in my work during my stay in Ispahan. A very active and highly influential young man, a friend of all, he is held in high respect by all classes of people in Ispahan, a patriot, a true son of Iran, with burning desire to see his country advance, he readily fell in with my ideas and worked night and day to help me. I take this opportunity to thank him for what he has done for me and for all the help and kind interest he has taken in me and my affairs.

"Ispahan is a lovely place with beautiful wide roads and avenues. It is a big city with a majority of Bakhtiari population. The Bakhtiaris are pure Persians and great friends of Zoroastrians. Almost all have old Persian names, the same as the Parsis, and are counted as the advanced class of Persians.

Parsi Trustworthiness.

"On 24th May 1922 I visited Amir-e-Jang, brother of Sardare Asad, the Governor of Kerman. He had heard about me from his brother, and was greatly pleased to hear that the Parsis were thinking of returning to their Motherland. He is an educated and intelligent young man and has travelled a lot all over Europe.

"I know," he said, "it is a long time that the Parsis are thinking of coming back. I was in Bombay for some time on my way to London and I came in contact with the Parsis. Dr. Rustom Desai and Dr. Modi (Tardeo Tram Terminus) were very hospitable to me and it was then that I knew about the desire of the Parsis to return here. Dr. Modi and Dr. Rustom told me that they had formed a united company, the object of which was agriculture, cultivation of big tracts of land in Parsia with the most recent type of implements and machinery. They requested me to arrange for acquiring land in Persia and I made all the arrangements giving them my own land to begin with when most unfortunately the war broke out and Dr. Modi and company had to drop the idea. However I firmly believe that the Parsis are sure to return and help the country to advance. I am a great admirer of Zoroastrians; I know their morals are far superior to others. *For the safe custody of the most important documents we could not find one man from amongst us, but a Zoroastrian Arbab Keikhusru Shahrukh, and that is a positive proof of their superior morals.* He is a jewel and has proved himself to be a thoroughly trustworthy man. I am sure Arbab Keikhosru is writing to the Parsis that Persia is alright. Why do the Parsis not take his advice? Why do they believe others who are not friends of the country and who talk about the country being not safe? Persia is really your country and we are really proud of you who went out of the country and are so highly educated and advanced to-day. I am ready to give any help that is required of me. We are all ready to receive you any day, join hands with you, be your partners in any of your enterprise and work for the country. The advancement of the country lies with you.'

"Neither Your nor Our Friends"

"On 25-5-22 I visited Amir Husenkhan who was last year Governor of Yezd. He is a very capable young man, and has come in close contact with the Zoroastrians.

"Those who give you the information", he said, "that you are ill-treated here are neither your friends nor our friends. I am prepared to collect all Bhaktirikhans and write and convince the Parsis that there is nothing of persecution and ill-treatment. I shall readily to help to form a branch of Anjumane Abhadikane Iran and we shall soon begin corresponding with the Jashan Committee and Parsis in India.'

"In the afternoon the editors of some local papers, like "Akhagar" and "Tohfa-ul-Udba", called on me and I supplied them at their request with information about the Parsis in India and what they had done for India. Articles would now begin to appear in several papers here, and arrangements have been made to send you these copies regularly. The same evening, I visited Aitmad-ul-Tujjar the merchant prince of Isphahan accompanied by Amir-e-Jang and Arbab Sher'ar.

'I am ready to give you and the Parsis any information and advice about trade in Persia. I am ready to join and make a partnership in any of their enterprise and I promise to form a powerful body of merchants to co-operate with them', he assured us.

"On 27-5-22 I called on Colonel Hyder Kuli Khan, Muavene Lashkar. He is Second-in-Command of the Southern Army Division, Second to Amir-e-Kushan-e-Junub, whom I mentioned in my previous letter.

He said: 'We need waking up no doubt. We must find from amongst ourselves men who could work and not waste time. Personally I welcome the Parsis. I am ready to give any help that is required and which I could possibly give. I am prepared to join hands with them, co-operate with them and be a partner in some of their enterprises here. There is not the slightest doubt that the country would advance when you return.'

"The same evening Arbab Sheriar and myself met Amir-e-Jang, Aitmad-ul-Tujjar and Mustafa Kuli Khan, one of the noblemen. These gentlemen paid us a return visit, and it was decided that Aitmad-ul-Tujjar should arrange to bring together several leading merchants and others in the form of a preliminary meeting with a view to discuss certain subjects in connection with the Parsis and also to form a branch of Anjumane Abhadikhane Iran.

Interview with Governor of Isphahan.

"On 28-5-22 I was honoured by an interview with Sardare Ashjaa, the Governor of Isphahan:—

'I do not believe that the Zoroastrians here occupy a position inferior to that of the Muhammadans', he said. 'They are more respected than the others. They are straight-going persons and honest in their dealings. They speak the truth. I love the Parsis of India. I am highly pleased to hear that some of them are thinking of returning soon here. There is no religious persecution here. Their interests are quite safe. I am prepared to help them on their arrival. *Parsis are real and pure Persians and Persia is their country.* The reports, that they receive from certain parties that they would be ill-treated and killed here, are false. If there was any truth in this, how was it possible for Zoroastrians here to pass their lives with as much freedom as the others all these years? The Parsis ought to take Arbab Keikhusru's advice and come here soon. Arbab Keikhusru is the purest and the best Persian to-day in the whole of Persia. The Parsis are welcome here any day. I am of opinion that we should send a mission from Persia to Bombay to convince the Parsis that everything is alright here and to invite them to return. *The Parsis returning here would in reality revive the dying soul of Persia*, and would make the country alive once again.'

"On 29-5-22 I met Mirza Abdul Hussenkhan, the Editor of the "Tohfa-ul-Udba", and his father who is the Naib Hakumat of Ispahan. They are great admirers of Parsis and promised every help that they could possibly give.

"On 31-5-22 we met Aga Kai Ostwan, a journalist. A man from Gilan, he is a typical Persian, and has changed his original name to the present real Persian name. He gave us his experience of Persia and certain subjects mentioned by him, I shall not be writing here. I have kept a list of subjects which I would put before you and the Committee personally on my arrival in Bombay. We can count on this gentleman's help and advice any day.

An Ulama of Isphahan.

"On 1-6-22 I called on Syed Daulatabadi, second biggest Olma of Ispahan.

'Splendid, what could be better than this?' He said 'it is a sin if the Parsis do not return and work for the prosperity of the country. I am ready to help any day. The country is yours. We are brothers. There may be trouble at times in one place or the other, but it does not necessarily mean always that the trouble is due to religious differences.'

A Meeting.

merchants of Ispahan at the Bag-e-Aitmad-ul-Tujjar. A report of the speeches made there would appear in the local papers here, and arrangements have been made to send you a copy of the same. I am sending herewith a report of the same in English.

The same evening I met Haji Agha Nur Allah, the Dasture Dasturan of Muhammadans of Isphahan:

"I am ready this moment to arrange for everything to receive the Parsis and to see them comfortably settled. I am prepared to give them any help and do everything they want me to do for them. Zoroastrians and Muhammadans are brothers. There is no religious persecution. Those who spread these rumours are our enemies. Not only Ispahan, but anywhere in Persia, wherever you want to settle you can count on my help any day. The country has enormous wealth, but it is a box with a closed lid. Look at the mines we have in the country not opened up. You are the people to open this box. We are waiting for you to return. Why live in a foreign land? This is your country", said the sympathetic Haji Agha Nurullah.

"I am now going to Teheran.

With best regards,
Very sincerely Yours,
(Sd.) MINOUCHEHR DADY.

MEETING AT BAG-E-AITMAD-UL-TUJJAR.

The following is a short report of a Meeting at Bage Aitmadul Tujjar, Ispahan:—

Dr. Minouchehr Dady.

Dr. Minoucher Dady said:—

"Gentlemen, and dear Countrymen,—I wish I know the Persian language of to-day sufficiently so as to be able to speak at length and have interesting conversation with you. But we have also got limited time and much to do. I shall, therefore, try to make my speech as short as possible. I am a Zoroastrian, a Parsi, one of your brothers of old. Our ancestors were all Zoroastrians, those mighty and valiant people who ruled much of the civilized world. The dignity and might of ancient Persia are too well known for me to repeat them about here. At the time this mighty Empire was broken, our ancestors left the country with broken heart for the preservation of our religion and settled in a foreign country. But though it is over a thousand years that we have been living in a foreign land, we have not forgotten that we are Persians and that Persia is our beloved country.

"On account of certain reports of ill-treatment of the Zoroastrians at the hands of Muhammadans and of their not having perfect freedom in this beloved country, we, living in a distant land, have worked for the prosperity of that country while this dear land, once so famous and prosperous has come to be counted among ruined and desolate territories. Its agriculture and trade and art have nearly disappeared and for every article of necessity Persia has to depend on foreign countries. The country to-day is in a very bad state and it is our plain duty to see to it that it does not go down lower. Our ancestors, on account of religious differences in those days, settled down in a foreign land, but to-day their descendants in India have, with the help of God almighty, advanced so far that I can say with certainty that in point of knowledge, arts, civilization, wealth, intelligence, they are among the most advanced in India. It is a long time now since the Parsis have been contemplating a return to their Motherland, and after the coming into existence of the Parliament, and, especially, after the visit of the Crown Prince of Persia to India and the speeches made by his Royal Highness at the time of the presentation of addresses to him by the Parsis, the desire of the Parsis to return to this holy land has daily increased. I can assure you that the Parsis, when they return, however small their number may be, would do much more for Persia than what they have done for India because Persia is their beloved country. Once the Parsis are convinced that Persia is quite safe for them and that there is no antagonism or ill-will, they would return, and with them would arrive mills, factories, workshops, schools, colleges, roads and railways, and the mines lying useless to-day would be worked. Persia's trade will improve, imports diminish and exports increase. There will be, I hope, work for everybody.

"It is our duty now, to prove false the reports that they have been receiving all these years and convince them that the people here welcome these brothers of old and want to co-operate with them. It is high time that we, here, woke up and invited them for the good of the country. My object in coming here is plain. I want to go round and see how matters stand, especially the attitude of the Muhammadans towards the Zoroastrians, to see and consult people in authority, and to send reports to certain influential bodies of Parsis with a view to convince the general Parsi public.

"To facilitate this task, I have formed with the help of friends like you, the Anjumane Abhadikhane Iran at Shiraz, and have succeeded in forming branches of the same at Srijan, Kerman and Yezd. The object of the Anjumane is to start correspondence with the Parsis convincing them of safety of their interests here, to prove to them that we are all one fraternity and that we would live in perfect harmony and would co-operate with them. Wherever I have gone the people have been one with me and the Olmas and the religious heads have viewed the movement with favour. This Anjumane itself would be a proof of the unity of all Persians, Zoroastrian and Muhammadan, and of their benevolent designs to work together for the prosperity of the country. Once the Parsis see that people here are sincere and that they would be safe here, a large number of Parsis would be sure to return and bring with them the harbingers of prosperity and raise this country to its former glory and make it, if not the most advanced, one of the most advanced nations in the world. The first fruit of the correspondence of this Anjuman of ours, with our brothers, the Parsis, would be that a Parsi mission consisting of informed and intelligent minds would be deputed here. On their return to India on their satisfying the general public, I can assure the Parsis would come back in good numbers to serve the Mother-country, to uplift it to its former glory. Let us do this and we shall have the satisfaction that we have achieved our task."

Amir-e-Jang.

Amir-e-Jang said:—

"Gentlemen,—I would say only a few words so as not to waste time. I know the Parsis are thinking of returning to their Mother-country, and I would say that it would be a blessed day when they did arrive. I have noticed that whenever the Parsis meet their fellow-countrymen in places like Bombay they try to help them and show hospitality towards them. This is due to our having community of one blood. The Parsis are pure Persians, and Persia is their country. We would say "welcome."

Arbab S. Faridun.

Arbab Shahriyar Faridun said:—

"Gentlemen,—May Iran and Iranians live long! We all know that you, Muhammadans, and Parsis of India, and myself, are brothers and belong as if it were to one family and we are of one blood. We are all Persians and we have assembled to-day for one purpose, and that is in connection with our country. You all and those that are working with Dr. Minouchehr and myself and all Persian Zoroastrians,—we all wish that our country may advance and flourish. This Mother-country of ours, to-day, is nowhere in the ranks of countries with a civilization. Before the war, political movements on the part of big powers prevented the weaker nations from making progress but now after all this has mostly disappeared, and we can, to-day, work for our uplift. It is the duty of all us—Persians, Muhammadans, and Zoroastrians, here, and the Parsis of India, to join hands and unite in one aim—the advancement of our country—to have schools, cultivate arts, develop trade, found factories, introduce railways and work mines. The sooner our people set to work the quicker and better we would succeed in achieving the object. The ancestors of our brothers, the Parsis of India left the country to us and went out a thousand years ago, and are to-day among the most advanced people in India—advanced in commerce, arts, education and everything. They are the people who could help us considerably in realizing our aspiration of making the country proper. Now let us take this opportunity, let us invite them definitely start work with us to attain the aim so that with muchual co-operation we could raise the country from its present disgraceful condition to one of respect and riches.

Chamber's Representative

A representative of the Chamber of Commerce, Isphahan, said:—

"Our dear countrymen, Dr. Minouchehr, we congratulate you on your arrival with the greatest pleasure. To the speech you made just now we respectfully reply:

With genuine pleasure we are prepared to receive our countrymen to their old home. It is they who should propose to us the best means by which we can assure them of our help. These proposals we will carry out with delight. On behalf of us, the representatives of the merchants of Isphahan, pray inform our dear countrymen in India, assure them, give our word to them, that by coming to Persia they would not find themselves in the slightest difficulty. We are ready to co-operate with you in all your aims and enterprise whether it be a question of commerce or industry or factory or mine. We will receive you with the greatest pleasure on the only clear condition that after landing in your real home you accept Persian nationality.

In conclusion we should like to mention that the rumours, which are current in foreign countries to the effect that the Persians in Persia look down upon the Parsis and ill-treat them, are without foundation, and are spread by the enemies of Persia. In consequence of the late world conflict it was proved the Persian is the noblest nation and we are certain that during your sojourn in Persia you will find it yourself."

HINDU-MOSLEM DIFFERENCES IN MULTAI TEHSIL.

SETTLED THROUGH LEADERS' EFFORTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BETUL, July 6.

On the 2nd instant Pandit Sunderlal, president, C. P. Provincial Congress Committee, together with Pandit Makhanlal Chaturwedi, Editor, "Karmvir" and Sjt. K. B. Khandekar left Jubbulpore for Multai in Betul district to investigate into and settle between the Hindus and Muslims differences. Maulana Abdul Quayaoom of the Central Khilafat Committee joined the party at Itarsi. Pandit Brahmadin, Secretary, District Congress Committee, and Munshi Bashir Ahmed, Secretary, District Khilafat Committee, joined the party at Betul which reached Multai on the morning of the 4th instant.

The whole day was spent in long discussion with prominent members of the two communities. The spirit shown by both the parties was admirable. As a result, a public meeting was held in the evening, attended by over two thousand people at which a resolution was proposed and enthusiastically passed, by the Hindus declaring that as a mark of respect for the feelings of their Mohammedan brethren they would stop all music on religious and other occasions forty steps either side of the Mohammedan mosque without making any condition with the Mohammedans, and the Mohammedans on their side enthusiastically carried a resolution to the effect that irrespective of what their Hindu brethren may or may not do they would stop all cow slaughter within the limits of Multai and would see to it that no Mohammedan fished in the local Hindu pond.

Pandit Sunderlalji exhorted the audience to unitedly carry on the Congress work in the Tehsil. Utmost goodwill and friendliness prevailed among the people.

ADDRESS TO PANDIT SUNDERLALJI.

On the evening of the 5th instant, an address was presented to Pandit Sunderlalji in the Town Hall of Multai on behalf of the members of the Betul Municipality. In the address, while eulogizing the services of Pandit Sunderlal to the province, the Municipal members assured him that in any hour of trial or whenever Civil Disobedience was started in the province, the Betul Municipality would place its allegiance to the National Congress above its allegiance to any other earthly power. Pandit Sunderlal while thanking members of the Municipality assured them that, in the country's struggle for Swaraj, their hour of trial would soon arrive and hoped that in that hour they would prove equal to their words.

A DELHI EDITOR.

ARRESTED UNDER SEC. 124 A.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 9.

Moulana Kutbuddin Siddique, Editor of the "Congress" local Urdu organ of the Provincial Congress Committee and an influential Delhi nationalist leader, was arrested this morning at his office under Section 124 A, C.P.C., under a warrant issued by the Additional District Magistrate of Delhi. The Moulana, who was suffering from piles, quietly surrendered himself and his arrest deprives the local Congress of one of its active workers.

NEW IDEALS.

AN ADDRESS TO THE GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

BY M. PAUL RICHARD.

(Read in the Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad, on Sunday, 25th June, 1922.)

SONS OF INDIA, SONS OF THE FUTURE.

You are in the middle of a formidable battle, more gigantic than that of your Mahabharata, for it is no longer a battle of Kshatriyas but that of a whole people, that of all your nation, and behind it of all oppressed races. It is the battle of mankind, of Humanity. And not a battle of human armies, but of world forces—that of the past, that of the future, that of below and that of beyond—a battle between the things that were and shall be no more, and those which are not yet but have to be, which are coming into being.

And in this battle you are alone—you have, you will have, no more any Chief—India knows not how to have Chiefs, to follow them, to rise to their heights and to give them victory she knows only how to lose them, to let them be entombed in the sepulchre of a prison. You will have no more a visible Chief but you will have instead the Invisible One—the all-powerful, who cannot be suppressed or defeated—not even opposed: the new spirit at work in this world, who transforms men and nations, and forces into new birth that which refuses to be renewed. In Him is the full strength, power and might of the Future. And that is why all which stands against Him, be it even the proudest of Empires, will crumble to pieces. But even the most humble among us, the most unknown, and solitary, if this Spirit of the Future is in him is sure to conquer. He is your Hero, your Leader, your Captain, and ye are His army, sons of the Future. Understand, therefore, what is His order, His command to you.

Cannot this command be summed up in two words—In two watchwords—New Ideals and New Creations? Ideals are nothing without creation, but creation is not without an Ideal. Where there is no soul the body is dead, but where there is no body how can the soul take birth? Everywhere in India, as in the rest of the world, you can find the dead body of the past: forms, organisations, traditions, cults and customs—from which the spirit has departed. Everywhere also you can find—you can feel—the New Ideals, the New Soul coming from heaven, and seeking for bodies in which to take form—for ways of self-expression of self-creation.

And what are those Ideals? Your leader, your hero, still greater, still more heroic in his fetters, in his mute self-sacrifice, still more powerful in his formidable silence—the Mahatma of whom the body is in jail and the spirit everywhere—has already sown in you the seeds of those New Ideals.

* * * *

New Ideals in Politics: only one Law—that which is of God;—only one legitimate Government—that which is of the Spirit;—one true King—he whose reign is of the heart; one real ruler—he who serves, who makes himself small among the smallest, poor among the poorest,—the regime no more of the rich but of the Rishis.

New Ideals in Economics: and first that which bestows dignity and beauty on Manual Work, honour on human labour in all its possible forms. Without manual work spiritual life is not complete. In it is the true plain-living, without which there is no true high thinking. You yourselves have been the witnesses, the revealers of this ideal, when in the last Congress in your town, volunteers of all classes and castes—have performed all kinds of manual work—even the most humble and despised—showing that the soul of a Brahmin can be great and noble enough to make of him even a scavenger for the service of his country, and for the love of his brothers. In that was already a symbol of the coming radiance of the past, its darkness, superstitions and prejudices—in that was already a promise of new creation.

Sometime after this Congress a young man of another Gujarati town—a rich young banker was asking me about Yoga postures, methods of Pranayama. In answer I told him, "Every morning sweep your own room with your own hands, clean the things around you—first purify matter—and then sit in meditation and the Spirit will bless and purify you."

This is the deep meaning of the manual work, its Yoga. For, to bring more order, more beauty, more perfection into the forms of matter and life is a divine work, the very work of God in Nature, always organising, ordaining, transfiguring all His creations. In man a working hand is a wing for the soul.

The second Ideal in Economics is that which is expressed in the Song of the Charkha. For in Charkha is a secret of the Future. Some say it is a repression towards the past and it is true—but this repression is for a new start, a new progress rectifying, redressing the curved and crooked line of deadly modern Industrialism. It is not an end in itself as sometimes some of its devotees believe, but the first step towards the more life-giving and efficient forms of a spiritualised industry.

Behold: Charkha spins the thread of that time in which there will be no more plant and factory, the gloomy, smoky and dirty cities of to-day with their struggle and strife, their wormlike agglomerations of sad and down-trodden human beings—the time, when all the powers and forces of nature will be largely distributed in every home, cottage or villa, and the necessary labour of life shared by every man, pandit as well as peasant. For that is one of the ideals of the civilisation which has to be built: that the man of learning shall also be a man of labour, so that the man of labour may also be a man of learning. That is the truth of To-morrow the healthy equilibrium of mind and body—a fraternal equality before the holy Law—that of Work. No one has any right to share the bread of others if he do not share first their burdens.

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New ideals and new creations also in social life. And here the watchword is: No more Untouchables. Untouchability is the curse of the past—its suppression the key to the golden door of New Days. As long as your Pariah remains depressed, your nation will remain suppressed, a Pariah nation among others. As long as all your men are not free to drink water at the same well in every one of your villages, your nation will not be allowed to quench its thirst at the fountain of liberty. But Untouchability is not only with your Panchamas—it exists between all your castes— moral untouchablitty which prevents you from touching the same food and marrying outside of your narrow barriers, which prevents you from being one and becoming free.

Sons of India—Sons of the Future—break your bondages, your prison bars, your inner chains. And for the sake of your unity take each one of you as a social and national duty to many henceforth outside your caste, and even outside your province. For only by this inter-solidarity of all her citizens can your country be a nation.

And for the sake of your liberty liberate also your women, your sisters. How should your mother—country be free when all the mothers in your country remain slaves? Throw off with their purdah the purdah of India! Free, they will win freedom for you. Emancipate, therefore, their mind—educate them! Remove their dark veil of routine and superstition, of prejudice and ignorance. Revolt against all those spectres and ghosts of the night revolt and awake in the glory of the new morn.

* * * *

New Ideals and Creations in Economic and Social life that is not all. There is a third step to be taken—a third step of Vishnu towards the Great Future—New Ideals and New Creations in your highest thought a Religious Reconstruction.

In this domain also the spirit is at work. For Churches as States have to be converted. They too have to learn the great lesson of Fraternity, the great lesson of Humility. They have to look far above themselves to something higher, and so to recognise one another as sisters and equals in the service of what is beyond. That is the true meaning and the true condition of your national endeavour for Hindu-Muslim-Sikh-Parsi-Christian unity. Unity is in that which transcends creeds and cults. Religions are the ways up the mountain. Their unity is on the top—on the top where all the paths meet and become one and then vanish. They come from different points of the plain—and each one says, I am the best. Each one is the best for the village from where it starts. Each one is the best which leads nearer to the summit, and that means nearer to the others—for the higher they ascend the closer neighbours they become. But the more they diverge and are strangers and distant the more do they prove that instead of ascending they descend. Each one asserts itself in proportion as it goes away from the heights.

On the summit there is no path. In God there is no religion. Is the Supreme Lord Hindu, Christian, Buddhist or Mahomedan? All faiths are merged in Him as the rivers in the Ocean. And the true man of God is also the man not of a single religion, but of all the man for whom all religions are but different chapters of the same, endless and marvellous Book of God. May the spirit of to-day write of this book a new chapter—that of the unity of all!

* * * *

Unity: such is the watchword of to-day—the star towards which are pointing the ways of mankind. Unity of the whole family of peoples and nations of the earth—the Peace of Man.

And to this aim, as a first step: unification of Asia—a Congress, a Federation, a League of Nations of Asia—a new Commonwealth, a new Civilisation of Asia—such is the wish, such is the work of the spirit. And that is why Asia awakes, preparing herself, after long centuries of past inertia to become a possible centre of organisation, of harmonisation of the human chaos. In her is the stronghold, the heart of the future.

For the sake of this greater aim, of this Asiatic internationalism, ye warriors of the ideal, fight for unity in India, for unity above sex and sects, above class and castes, above the provinces: above the nation! And with this unity your freedom will come neither by sword nor by grant or grace, but by its own way it will come, as a gift from God. It will come for India as it came for England, in the days of yore, with the downfall of the Roman Empire. Is not present hour also that of the doom of all Empires founded upon force? For there are forces mightier than Force.

The danger, then, is not that India fails to become free. She has to be so even if she wills it not. The only danger is that this freedom come before she has broken the chains of her servitude within and receive in her the spirit of new creation. The danger is that the Goddess, the great Goddess of Her Future, passes nigh her while she is still lying in the sepulchre of her dead past.

Arise, therefore, ye Sons of India, so that your mother can arise—arise and fight—fight with a heart pure of egoism. Fight in yourselves! Cleanse yourselves from the dust of centuries. And let each of you realise this national Mantram of greatness!

"May I every day become better so that my country become greater."

* * * *

Such is the true meaning of your national movement—to prepare India for the ways of God—the ways of God which are always the most unexpected ones. This movement has led your chiefs to the gaol, and India to the awakening of the masses. This awakening will lead to social chaos—this chaos to new creation and this creation to the great Future.

Fight for this future. But not with the weapons of the past. Fight with that only which the new spirit is hammering, tempering in you. That is the hidden truth of your principle of non-violence, the secret of Satyagraha. In it is not only a human ideal but a superhuman new Possibility.

The time will come when any violence, especially against the weak, the disarmed child or convict, will be regarded as cowardice and barbarity, a degrading of man in both the actor and victim. Yes, the time is coming when men will no more accept to share with the beast this obscurity of the mind confusing the world of material forces with that of the moral beings; when it will be for them as absurd to use physical violence against moral beings as it is now try moral forces against material things.

This is the human Ideal, and here is the divine possibility: By our refusal of violence we will evolve and create in us that which was not, that which is not yet—an unknown and unshakable power—a power no more of soul-suffering and self-sacrificing moral forces, but of irresistible and divine compulsion, of all-mighty Truth, of triumphant Love.

To-day the saints are in prison. To-morrow they will be on thrones. To-day the meek is crucified. To-morrow he will judge the Earth.

Come, Oh Students, Sons of the Dawn, warriors of the new Ideals! March on, for the great battle of the world, for the conquests of the Spirit.—For India—For Asia—For Humanity!

MALARIA STAFF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Malaria is as old as the hills and will survive till the crack of doom. Fortunately the death-rate is comparatively insignificant. In 1920-21 it was 0.31 per mille. The total number of deaths was 311. The rise from 200 in 1918 to 311 in 1920 did not excite any alarm or anxiety in the Health Officer judging from his observations in the Administration Report. There is not a whisper of any suggestion for remedial or preventive measures. But he casually observed that "Europeans with a death-rate of 1.51 suffered most heavily from Malaria", although the heaviest sufferers were really the Buddhists with a death-rate of 10.38 per mille. After Dr. Sandilands' lamentation for the sufferings of Europeans no wonder there is an appeal to the Corporation to come to the rescue. And his panacea is a Malaria Staff. Let us consider this prescription on its merits.

I do not believe for a moment that the Staff has any effect on Malaria in Bombay. Its rise or fall depends upon favourable or unfavourable seasons. "Malaria stands pre-eminently among diseases exhibiting a special seasonal incidence", says Dr. Bentley. The present increase may be reasonably attributed to seasonal incidence, to the importation of Malaria from Mesopotamia in 1916 and 1917, and weakened physique caused by the influenza epidemic. A Malaria Staff is an useless waste of money for counteracting these three causes, specially when there are many millions of breeding places available during the rains, and many lakhs at other time.

We are told that the appointment of the Staff in 1912 "was at once followed by a well-marked fall in the death-rate from Malaria." In 1910 the deaths were 293. The lowest figure reached during the activities of the Staff was 200 in 1918. If this be the measure of its achievement, let him who feels pride in it, rejoice, but I believe it is a miserable achievement even if it could be credited to the Malaria Staff. I do not think it can be so credited and the claim made on its behalf is ill-founded. The absurdity of the claim becomes apparent when it goes the length of saying that the death-rate varies inversely as the number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. On the Health Officer's own figures this is untenable. In 1912 with 4 Inspectors and 38 Sub-Inspectors deaths were 360. In 1914 it fell to 213 with only 33 Sub-Inspectors. In 1915 it fell to 208 with only 28 Sub-Inspectors. It rose from 208 to 238 in 1916, and to 262 in 1917 while the number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors remained the same. In 1918 it fell to 200, the lowest ever reached, while the number of Inspectors was reduced from 4 to 2, and the number of Sub-Inspectors was reduced from 28 to 16. Since then there has been no change in the Staff, but deaths have increased from 200 to 262 in 1919, and 311 in 1920, and 545 in 1921. The increase in 1921 was inspite of the increase in the Malaria Staff. The Health Officer writes:—"As the death-rate from Malaria in 1921 showed a sharp rise with the onset of the monsoon, and as large numbers of cases were known to be occurring in the city, the Staff of Malaria Sub-Inspectors was, as a temporary measure, increased from 16 to 36, with a corresponding increase from 32 to 72 in the number of coolies." The increased staff had no effect in 1921. There is no sharp rise with the present monsoon. It proves Dr. Bentley's assertion of seasonal incidence. Besides the mortality among the Parsis in 1920 was only 0.54 against Europeans of 1.51. In the past we were told that "one of the strongest proofs of Dr. Bentley's conclusions was the prevalence of Malaria among the Parsis." If this be so, then the reduction proves that the back of Malaria is broken as Mr. Cadell asserted with the concurrence of Dr. Turner, the then Health Officer.

I shall now deal with the reasons assigned for the present demand. It appears that the Sanitary Commissioner wrote to Government in 1920 as follows:—"Bombay city had until recently a single anti-Mosquito Department. . . . Unfortunately, the Municipality decided to break up their anti-Mosquito Staff with a number of detached sections under separate control of the Assistant Health Officer of each Ward or Division of the city. This breaking up of the unity of the Sub-Department is bound to result in diminished efficiency in mosquito control." This is not accurate. The unity of control was not divided. Dr. Sandilands says:—"I have endeavoured to discover the reasons which led to the reduction of the staff. They were presumably financial reasons." They were not financial reasons. Dr. Sandilands appears to be ignorant of the reasons that led to the abolition of the office of Special Assistant (Malaria) held by Dr. Shroff.

So long ago as the 27th October, 1915, the Commissioner wrote:—"The Health Officer has already proposed to amalgamate the Malaria Department with the ordinary Health Department, keeping the Malaria Assistant, as an Assistant to the Health Officer in Malaria matters. As this subject can best be taken up with the reconstitution of the Health Department. . . . I propose to deal with it shortly."

In his letter of 15th April, 1916 the Commissioner reverted to the subject when proposing reorganisation of the Health Department. He thought it was a "suitable opportunity for submitting proposals for the amalgamation of the Malaria Department with the ordinary Health administration of the city.

"Malaria Branch.—Its work has progressed satisfactorily. The backbone of the work in connection with the wells has been broken, and though much watchfulness is necessary to see the good effected is not undue; still it is work which it should be possible to carry out in conjunction with the other medical work of the city. So long as the Malaria Branch remains distinct there may be some tendency to believe that it is a special work carried out in pursuance of a special policy, whereas the work of preventing Malaria lies within the sphere of the duty of every officer in the Department just as much as the prevention of any other form of disease." No change was then made as the Government of India recommended "vigorous measures for the prevention of Malaria" in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislative Council.

Dr. Turner on 6th December, 1916, wrote:—Corporation realise the necessity for measures to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes and control of Malaria. . . . They have approved measures and voted wrong for it. . . . In view of the introduction of the disease amongst the large number of troops coming from Mesopotamia it will be necessary to maintain the present staff for some time." This advice was accepted and no change was effected till 1918. Then the change was this:—"Dr. Shroff who has hitherto been Special Malaria Assistant is now acting Assistant to the Health Officer and I propose that he should still be in special charge of the malaria operations and that he should therefore be given an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem in addition to the pay he receives as assistant to the Health Officer." Besides a conveyance allowance of Rs. 75 was given for this work. The unity of control was therefore, not destroyed. The control was in the hands of the very same officer who controlled it in the past. He now had the work distributed among the Deputy Health Officers. But in the reorganisation the Deputy Health Officers were relieved of much work by the transfer of the Conservancy Branch to the new office created of the Superintendent of Conservancy. The Commissioner distinctly declared that this transfer "will make it possible for them (Deputy Health Officers) to take over the supervision of the work of the Malaria Branch." This was eventually sanctioned by the Corporation. From 1901 onwards the Corporation accepted almost all the proposals of the Health Officer and the Commissioner. The change was effected on the initiative of an experienced Health Officer like Dr. Turner and approved by the Commissioner. It was proposed as an improvement on the existing system. Clearly it was not financial considerations that moved the Health Officer or the Commissioner. We are now told by Dr. Sandilands that "anti-malarial operations require the undivided attention of those responsible for their effective execution, and cannot succeed under departments in which they are unavoidably allotted fourth or fifth place in order of urgency." These are mere words, words, words. Dismiss the unfit that cannot do the work effectively. Get rid of the fat and the feeble. There are some in service who ought to be pensioned immediately. Make Malaria first in the order of urgency when it rises in accordance with the law of seasonal incidence. But stop this fruitless waste of the people's money.—Yours, etc.,

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Literature and Art.

LATER MUGHALS.

"LATER MUGHALS", by William Irvine. Edited and augmented with the History of Nadir Shah's Invasion by Jadunath Sarkar. Vol. II 1719 to 1739:—M. C. Sarkar and Sons—Calcutta, 1922.

Professor Jadunath Sarkar has now achieved an international reputation as a historian of merit, who is singularly gifted with that faculty of accurate historical narration, a gift which, according to Anglo-Indian writers of Indian history, has found to be sadly wanting amongst modern Indians. The volume before us is a mine of information and, recording as it does an eventful period of twenty years in Mughal History which was remarkable for the beginning of the end of the Imperial Mughal power of Delhi and the rise to dominance of the Marathas, it deserves to be widely read not only as a piece of history but as a useful guide to the study of the manners and morals of Indian society in Aurangzeb's time. Mr. William Irvine has written the first part of the volume and his style, simple and unostentatious, helps considerably in the proper appreciation of the march of events. The historical records which serve as the basis for the narration are the "Tarikh-i-Muzaffari" and the writing of Kamwar Khan and Khafi Khan. These serve to illumine the tumultuous career of Mahomed Shah's nobles and give us a glimpse of the capacity for intrigue of the Sayyad Brothers. Mr. Irvine has written the original account, but Prof. Sarkar is constantly on the look-out correcting and augmenting the orig nal with the light of later researches.

Those must have been stirring times indeed when the Emperor at Delhi raised one Vazir to power only to send him into banishment and sought alliance with another, with the hope that his ever-widening dominions would be held in peace and order by the trusted henchment of Vazir No. 2. The assistance of the brave Rajput Chiefs was always to be had in any quarrel where there was a prospect of territorial aggrandisement to the feudal domains of these chiefs and with the nobility at the Court of Delhi losses in war, whether personal or political, were looked up-on apparently with philosophic calm. When the Sayyad brothers were condoled with on the loss of their young nephew they said: "Praise be to God: no one of any importance has been lost." The career of various princes of the house of Delhi also shows that many of them were men of character. When for example, prince Ibrahim was captured and was led before the Emperor Mahomed Shah, the latter asked him "How have you come?" The prince answered "By the way you came." His Majesty asked further "Who brought you?" the royal captive's answer was "the person who brought you." The allusion was to the fact that they had both been set on the throne by one and the same man Abdulla Khan. Ibrahim was given an allowance of Rs. 40 a day and he died as a prisoner twenty-six years later. As a quartrain quoted by Khush-hal Chand says, his day of power had been short lived "like a drop of dew upon a blade of grass."

The diaries and historical records of these times abound in similar charming, and appropriate analogies. Nor are they wanting at time is rich and sly humour. In the Surman diaries we read that Abdulla Khan, the Vazir, was not averse to drink. When the English envoys came to Farrukh Siyar's Court, they had to interview the powerful Vazir. "Hearing the Vazir drinks," says the diary, "the envoys sent him a handsome present of Shiraz wine and brandy and we are not told of its being returned with indignation and resented as an insult."

The Mahrattas figure in these pages chiefly as hordes of organised tribesmen wandering about the country nominally under the rule of the Mughals to exact one kind of toll or another. Later these exactions are found to be legitimised as Chouth and Sardeshmukhy. The career of Shivaji comes under review and we notice in this connection how careful Prof. Sarkar has been to take into account the latest researches by modern Mahratta scholars. He has been apparently led to the conclusion that Mahratta history must be practically re-wirtten if adequate importance is to be given to the writings and researches of Sardesai and Rajwade. Perhaps it is this very necessity which determined Prof. Sarkar in writing a seperate treatise entitled "Shivaji and His Times." In this volume, however, under the period dealt with, we only notice the rise to power of the various Mahratta Chieftain and the consolidation of the Mahratta dominion under Shivaji's grand-some Shahu.

Prof. Sarkar describes in the latter part of his book the invasion of Nadirshah and discusses the causes of the Mughal defeat. The account gives us a picture of the wealth and magnificence of Imperial Delhi and throws a considerable light upon the manners and customs of the time. When the Mughals had established themselves permanently on the Delhi throne they saw no reason to set the Hindu against Mahomedan nor did they interfere in the religious observances of the races they had conquered, except under the rule of Aurangzeb.

HISTORICAL RECORDS.

SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF 17th CENTURY BRITISH INDIA. By Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan.

'Differentiation of functions is the soul of progress, and division of labour the foundation of economic growth and the law obtains not merely in the domain of commerce, but also in the domain of historical scholarship. We have numerous examples of heroic endeavours buffetted against the cruel rock of forged documents and historical illusions. Clearance of the debris, analysis of the existing theories, camination of current prejudices, exposure of the absurdities of the so-called "facts" of history—these are the preliminary task upon which the beginner is engaged.'

The book under review, which is a reprint of the author's article in the February number of the "Journal of Indian History" will appeal to a very uimited number of readers for it deals with an almost neglible part of India—the few British factories in the seventeenth century and not with their history but their sources. And the value of it, to the average reader, is further discounted by the author's admission that "a thorough knowledge of seventeenth century British Indian History is not by any means essential to the understanding of the eighteenth nineteenth and twentieth centuries."

The main sources of our information relating to the subject under review are the records in the Library and the Record Department of the India Office. They run into about six thousand volumes and from the author's careful delving into them we glean some golden grains of knowledge. The vogue of Bengal silk goods in England will not come as a surprise to the reader as much light has been shed of late on the subject. The Directors of the Company, it is worth noting, were keen on improivng the *manufactures* of India. Evidently they did not conceive of India's role as a mere exporter of raw produce. The records give us a vivid idea of the economic movement in the seventeenth century. "That movement," as the author says, "had for its object the development of the country's resources and it tried to show (wrongly as we know to-day) that economic supremacy could be achieved solely through political supremacy and that "plenty" could be attained only by "power."

There are two tendencies in history, one which widens the scope of investigation so as to include in the connotation of history, all the achievements of a race or a country, in all its varied activities; and the other which "lays emphasis on the perfection of technique, the scrutinising of the data and the elaboration of the apparatus, for a thorough, internal examination of the material." The author quotes Ranke as illustrating the former tendency, though Marwin who in his "Living Post" has attempted a broad synthesis of the history of the West would suit as well. The second tendency is illustrated by the book under review, and the author bids fair to become its promising exponent.

SOCIETY AND THE PRESS

THE PRESS AND THE ORGANISATION OF SOCIETY. By Norman Angell. The Labour Publishing Co., London, 3s. 6d.

That Seeley's axiom that 'the foundation of every State is a way of thinking' is being practised by the newspaper statesman of England more thoroughly than by the British Labour and Cooperators is the analysis of Mr. Angell in regard to the condition of the British Press. The author shows why 'the voice of the people, and, therefore, of God' can no more be heard at election time than, one might say strawberries can be expected to thrive in Shara. With the increasing demand on the British public to think for themselves of problems, national and international, involving their very material and moral welfare, the question of "who is to be the master of the Press," is a most vital one. Mr. Angell points out that unless a vigorous campaign is carried on by the English Labour and Cooperative movements to create and control a Press of their own, by pledging their members to purchase none but the papers to be published by them under joint control, there is no hope for creating a healthy 'way of thinking.' The author is not very optimistic about the immediate success of his suggestion, but he adduces a variety of facts and arguments in its behalf, which one would consider irresistible, had it not been for the fact, as he points out, that 'the Will to do is not present in the Labour Movement in sufficient degree! Other interesting suggestions made by the author are that a Socialised State should make of journalism a chartered profession like Medicine and Law, demanding certain qualifications and adherence to a certain code of professional conduct: should create a State or Governmental Press, independent of the Executive and to be managed not by the Government but a 'journalistic judiciary,' pledged to the impartial presentation of news.

LABOUR'S AIMS.

THE AIMS OF LABOUR: By the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson. (Published by S. Ganesan, Triplicane, Madras. Price Re. 1).

Socialists of the extreme and even virulent type of Sylvia Pankhurst of the "Worker's Dreadnought," who will have none of the bourgeois parliaments, will find little [illegible] Henderson. But, others will have enough to read and digest in this booklet. Mr. Henderson has traced the origin, and the development of the Labour Party, and dealt with the present position of the Labour Party in England, The Labour Party stands for equality, fraternity and liberty. not only within the borders of one nation, but throughout the world. It does not approve of any peace settlement that will advance the unjust claims and selfish ambitions of any of the victor nations; neither can Labour ever think of crushing the peoples of the vanquished nations. It hates all Imperialism, whether German, French, British or American. It recognises "more than ever that nationalism is not the final stage of a nation's development, but that it is only the intermediate step to complete world-internationalism." Mr. Henderson has described all that is noble in the socialist movement in his chapter "A people's peace." Not only does he plead fervently for the stoppage of all military aggression, but also of economic aggression, which like military aggression is "a menace to the peace of the world and its effects inevitably fall, most hardly upon the working-classes." It will be the duty of the Labour Party to resist any attempt of this kind, anywhere in the world. For the attainment of his purpose, Labour must have the control of the Legislative machinery of each country in the world. This means that Labour must have a majority. A majortiy is nat to be obtained, thanks to capitalistic machinations and plots, during the electioneering campaigns. This has led many Socialists to lose all faith in parliamentary movement. They have become extremists, revolutionaries. Mr. Henderson makes a strong case for work in Parliament, trusting mainly in the groth of Democracy's Strength and efficacy. He pleads for a swift and smooth transition to the new order, along constitutional lines. He hopes to effect this transformation of the legislative and administrative machine, without spilling a drop of blood.

A MYSORE OFFICIAL.

"At Home and Abroad." By M. Venkatakrishnayya and C. M. Raghavendra Rao.

The title of the book is misleading. It treats of the life of an officer of the Mysore State and the authors of the book would have done well if they had given a more intelligible name. It is usual, when the hero of a biography is unknown to fame, to give his own name as the title to the book. We are not much charmed with the subject-mater of the biography. Mr. Chakravarty, the hero of the book, was a subordinate officer in the Indian Finance Department before he became the head of the Mysore State Finances on a salary of Rs. 1,500 and eventually of Rs. 2,000 a month. Unlike his predecessor in Mysore service, Mr. Basu, whose indepence of spirit and strong grip on financial details are still cherished with much admiration by those who know him, Mr. Chakravarti did not greatly distinguish himself in either of those qualities which go to make up an efficient administor. Mr. Chakravarti suffered much from the virtue (?) of trying to please everybody and he could not say "no" to the demands from high quarters. It was on his time that the Civil list of the Maharaja was increased from 17 to 21 lakhs and it is not too much to say that the present state of Mysore Finances is to a great extent; the result of his stewardship of the Finance Department. Much of the Chakravarti glamour, which made his admirers blind to his financial shortcomings, lay in his ripe scholarship in Sanskrit and absorbing interest in Hindu music. He was more capable as a college professor or a subordinate official than head of such an important branch of administration as the Financial Department. We are not much enamoured with the book as it suffers too much from the taint of hero-worship. We wish that Mr. Venkatakrishnayya, who is joint-author of the book had devoted his time either to write a book of his own reminiscences or a biography of Dewan Rangacharlu, who laid the foundations of the present Mysore.

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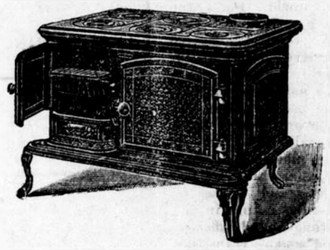

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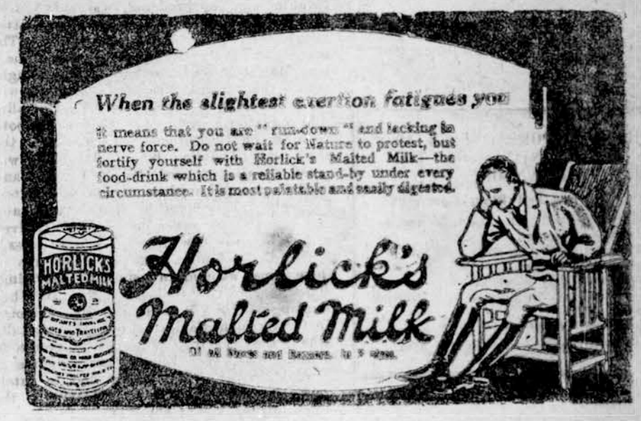
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